

William Hemm
69 Fleet Street

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 600.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1857.

PRICE { UNSTAMPED... 5d.
STAMPED... 6d.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC.— PATRON—H. R. H. PRINCE ALBERT. EASTER HOLIDAYS.

1. MORNING CONCERT, daily, at three o'clock, and EVENING CONCERT at eight, by the unrivalled HUNGARIAN BAND, which has been strengthened by the addition of other Performers. Conductor, Herr KALOZDY.—Also engagements for the EVENING CONCERTS of Miss LEFFLER and Miss HEMMING, who have just returned from Vienna.

2. NEW LECTURES on APPLIED CHEMISTRY, by J. H. PEPER, Esq., "On the USE and ABUSE of the FIRE ANNIHILATOR," with brilliant and striking Experiments, and on the Chemistry of Bread and its Adulterations.

3. NEW LECTURE "On Mr. ROSE's (of Glasgow) KALOTROPE," being a novel and curious invention, displaying many beautiful Optical Delusions and Effects.

4. NEW LECTURE, by Mr. KING, "On the MECHANICAL POWERS of the AIR we see not."

5. NEW AND ORIGINAL ENTERTAINMENT by Mr. JAMES, one of the most celebrated Ventriloquists and Polyphonists of the day.

6. An entire NEW ROOM is now devoted to STEVENS'S EXHIBITION of very costly, grand, and most beautiful LUMINOUS CHROMATIC, COSMORAMIC TRANSPARENCIES of CHINA and other places; also, STEREO-SCOPES, &c., being the prettiest Cosmorama ever exhibited, and brought by Mr. STEVENS from the Paris Exhibition.

7. NEW SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating CHINA and the LOCALITIES of the PRESENT WAR, with an interesting LECTURE on the MANNERS and CUSTOMS of the CHINESE, by A. E. SPENCER, Esq., and Exhibition of many Chinese Curiosities from Messrs. HEWITT, of Fenchurch-street.

8. Also another NEW and very imposing SERIES of DISSOLVING VIEWS, illustrating "EGYPT in the TIME of the PHAROHS," with appropriate Music by the Orchestra of the Institution, and Description written and delivered by LEICESTER BUCKINGHAM, Esq.

9. In addition to all these Novelties, the DIVER will perform his operations under water. There are also the DIVING BELL, the 3,000 Models of WORKS of ART, MONTANARI'S highly admired ART WAX-WORK, and many new Inventions.

N.B.—The Refreshment Department will be increased by the addition of LOYSEL'S PATENT MACHINE for making COFFEE as in FRANCE, and preparation will be made to supply the Public with 2,000 cups per diem, at 3d. per cup.

Open from Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten. Admission to the whole 1s.; Children under Ten and Schools, half-price.

RUSSIAN LIFE AND SCENERY, GREAT GLOBE, Leicester-square.—DIORAMAS of the CITIES and RIVERS of EUROPE; the Alps, Mont Blanc, the Rhine and Switzerland, the Crimea, &c., &c., and of Russian Life and Scenery, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and the Coronation of the Czar. At Twelve, Three, Six, and Eight o'clock. Admission to the whole building, 1s.

SOCIETY for the LIBERATION of RELI- GION from STATE-PATRONAGE and CONTROL.

The ANNUAL PUBLIC MEETING of the Society will be held at ST. MARTIN'S HALL, LONG-ACRE, next WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 6th May.

The Chair will be taken by THOS. BARNES, Esq., of Farnworth, at Seven o'clock.

Addresses will be delivered by W. J. FOX, Esq.; E. G. SALISBURY, Esq., M.P.; the Rev. JOHN BURNET; the Rev. J. P. CHOWNS, of Bradford; and EDWARD MIALI, Esq., 2, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.

OPENING of the NEW CONGREGA- TIONAL CHAPEL, PECKHAM RYE.

A SERMON in celebration of the Opening of the above place of worship, will be preached (D.V.) on TUESDAY, May 5th, 1857, by the Rev. J. SHERMAN, of Blackheath. Service to commence at Twelve o'clock.

And in the EVENING a PUBLIC MEETING will be held. Chair to be taken, at half-past Six, by WM. EDWARDS, Esq. The Rev. J. Burnet, Rev. T. C. Hine, Rev. R. W. Betts, Eusebius Smith, Esq., Joseph Payne, Esq., and other ministers and gentlemen are expected to attend.

On SUNDAY, May 10th, SERMONS will be preached: In the Morning by the Rev. R. W. BETTS, of Hanover Chapel; in the Afternoon by the Rev. NEWMAN HALL, of Surrey Chapel; and in the Evening by the Rev. H. J. GAMBLE, of Upper Clapton. Services to commence, in the Morning, at Eleven; in the Afternoon, at Three; and in the evening at half-past Six o'clock.

Collections towards the Building Fund will be made after each service.

THE ANNUAL BREAKFAST MEETING

in behalf of the WESLEYAN MISSION TO CHINA, will take place at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN, on SATURDAY, May 2nd, at Nine o'clock in the Morning.

CHARLES BUXTON, Esq., M.P., will preside.

The Revs. the President of the Wesleyan Conference, Dr. Hannah, Dr. Etheridge, Dr. Ripen, S. W. Christopher, G. Harard, E. E. Jenkins, Major-General Alexander, the Hon. J. P. Thomas, of Madras, Thomas Farmer, Esq., Edward Corderoy, Esq., and other ministers and gentlemen will take part in the proceedings.

Tickets, 2s. 6d. each, may be obtained at the Wesleyan Centenary Hall, Bishopsgate-street Within.

THE FOUNDATION STONE of the NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, CRANBROOK, KENT.

will be laid on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at Three o'clock, P.M., by PETER CARSTAIRS, Esq., the Liberal candidate at the late Election for Newcastle-on-Tyne. The Rev. H. CRESSWELL, of Canterbury, will give the address. Tea will be provided in the Assembly Room at five o'clock, at 1s. each.

The Rev. Dr. Massie and the Rev. J. C. Gallaway, A.M., of London, and other ministers and friends, are expected to take part in the Services.

Omnibuses run from Cranbrook to the South Eastern Railway Station at Staplehurst three times a day.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, 5TH MAY, AT MANCHESTER.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Who has graciously consented to preside at the GRAND INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

THIS Palace, covering a space of 18,000 square yards, will contain the LARGEST and most VALUABLE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART.

Ancient and Modern, ever presented to the public, and which, there are many reasons for supposing, can never be brought together again. The Exhibition will also include

A NATIONAL GALLERY OF PORTRAITS OF BRITISH CELEBRITIES;

Also,

A HISTORY OF MINIATURE ART.

A separate gallery of the
CHOICEST WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS,
From the time of Girtin.

THE CELEBRATED MEYRICK COLLECTION OF ARMOUR
FROM GOODRICH COURT.

ENGRAVINGS,

From Wood, Copper, and Steel, showing the history of the engravers' art, from Marc Antonio to the present time;

SCULPTURE, IN MARBLE AND BRONZE, ANCIENT AND MODERN;

FINE SPECIMENS OF PHOTOGRAPHY.

CURIOUS

ANTIQUE FURNITURE.

RICH DISPLAYS OF
GOLD AND SILVER PLATE,
MEDIÆVAL WORKS,

RARE SPECIMENS OF CHINA AND BRONZES,

Along with the far-famed and hitherto comparatively unknown Continental

COLLECTION OF M. SOULAGES.

These gems of art have all been most graciously lent for the purpose by Her Majesty the Queen, Prince Albert, and the leading nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom.

MUSICAL ARRANGEMENTS.—A LARGE ORGAN has been built purposely for the occasion, and kindly lent by Messrs. Kirtland and Jardine, and throughout the season there will be DAILY MUSICAL PERFORMANCES, by a large Orchestra, under the superintendence of Mr. CHARLES HALLÉ, who will conduct in person each Thursday.

BOTANICAL GARDENS.—A communication will be opened from the Palace to the Gardens, thus adding to the interest and variety of the Promenade. The charge for admission will be entirely under the control of the Council of the Botanical Society.

REFRESHMENTS will be provided on an extensive scale at moderate charges. A tariff of prices for dinners and lighter refreshments, approved by the committee, will be affixed in conspicuous parts of the Palace. The refreshment rooms communicate with the Palace, and adjoin the Botanical Gardens and the railway station. No refreshments will be allowed to be carried into the Palace, as the arrangements are adapted for the suitable supply of the wants of all classes.

The Executive Committee give notice of the following GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS for the information of visitors:—

The EXHIBITION will be OPENED on Tuesday the 5th May, on which day none but the proprietors of 2l. 2s. season tickets will be admitted.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—From the 6th to the 16th May (both days inclusive), 2s. 6d. for each person. On and after Monday, the 18th May, 1s. for each person, except on Thursday in each week, when the charge will be 2s. 6d. for each person.

N.B.—There will be also certain days (not exceeding eight in all) specially reserved for proprietors of 2l. 2s. season tickets of which due notice will be given by public advertisement at least seven days beforehand.

SEASON TICKETS at 2l. 2s. entitle the proprietors to admission on all occasions when the Exhibition is open to the public; tickets at 1l. 1s. entitle to admission on all but the "reserved days." These Tickets may be procured at the Exhibition Building; or at the offices, 100, Mooley-street.

Season Tickets are not transferable, and must be signed by the proprietor before being presented at the entrance of the Palace, here a book will be kept in which the proprietor will be required to write his or her name whenever requested to do so by the officers of the committee.

HOURS OF EXHIBITION.—The doors will be open daily at ten o'clock, and will be closed at sunset. A bell will be rung half-an-hour before closing.

CATALOGUES.—A General Catalogue, price 1s., will be sold in the Palace. A more full and explanatory catalogue will be subsequently published at an advanced price.

BATH CHAIRS will be provided at a moderate charge for the use of ladies and invalids.

OPERA GLASSES will be on Sale or Hire in the Palace.

SMOKING in any part of the Palace is strictly prohibited.

NO PARCELS, STICKS, or UMBRELLAS will be allowed to pass beyond the entrance, where they may be left in charge of a proper officer, at a charge of one penny.

NO CHANGE will be given at the doors.

NO RETURN TICKETS will be given to anyone leaving the Palace, and passing out beyond the barriers where the turnstiles are fixed. N.B.—These limits include the Refreshment Rooms, but not the Botanical Gardens.

CARRIAGES.—All drivers will be required to obey the

directions given to them by the police on duty at the approaches.

VISITORS ON FOOT are requested to keep the path to the north side of the carriage drive.

Arrangements are being made with the various railway companies for

EXCURSION TRAINS,

and also to enable all visitors to purchase both the railway ticket and the ticket for admission to the Palace by a single payment. THOMAS HAMILTON, Secretary.

Offices, 100, Mooley-street.

BAZAAR in AID of the BIRMINGHAM SCHOLASTIC INSTITUTION for SONS of MINISTERS.

PATRON.

The Worshipful the Mayor, JOHN RATCLIFF, Esq.

G. F. MUNTZ, Esq., M.P.

W. SCHOLEFIELD, Esq., M.P.

Mr. Commissioner HILL, Q.C., Recorder.

PRINCIPAL.

Rev. T. H. MORGAN, Shireland Hall, Birmingham.

SECRETARIES TO THE BAZAAR.

Mrs. VINCE, Soho Park.

Mrs. DALE, Plough and Harrow-road, Edgbaston.

Mrs. E. PHIPSON, Augustus-road, Edgbaston.

Miss MORGAN, Church-hill, Handsworth.

This Institution was established in 1850, to assist in providing an adequate education for the Sons of Ministers of limited incomes, irrespective of sectarian distinctions. It is supported exclusively by voluntary contributions.

More than 100 youths, belonging to eight different denominations, have already received an education under the patronage of this Society, and in order to promote its efficiency, the Committee have determined to hold a BAZAAR in the BIRMINGHAM TOWN HALL, on the 27th, 28th, and 30th May, 1857, and they earnestly appeal to the public for sympathy and support.

The following ladies will be happy to receive articles for sale, or pecuniary gifts for the purchase of materials, and they particularly request that any contributions which the friends of education may kindly confide to their care, may be sent with as little delay as possible.

BIRMINGHAM.

Mrs. T. Adams, Albion-street.

Miss Aldington, Exeter-row.

Mrs. P. D. Bennett, The

Laurels, Smethwick.

Miss Bryce, Vyse-street.

Mrs. E. A. Butler, Ellerslie

House.

Mrs. Dale, Plough and Har-

row-road.

Mrs. Edmonds, St. Mary's

square.

Miss Goodman, Caroline-street.

Mrs. Harwood, Frederick-street.

Mrs. W. Haywood, Frederick-

street.

Mrs. J. H. Hopkins, Crescent.

Mrs. W. Morgan, Hunter's-lane.

Miss Morgan, Church-hill,

Handsworth.

Mrs. New, Hunter's-lane.

Mrs. Edw. Phipson, Augustus-

road, Edgbaston.

Mrs. Rogers, Duchess-road,

Edgbaston.

Mrs. S. Showell, Duchess-road,

Edgbaston.

Mrs. Vince, Soho-park.

Mrs. J. C. Woodhill, Pakenham

House, Edgbaston.

Miss Akroyd, Woodside, Hall-

fax.

Mrs. W. Barnard, The High-

lands, Stroud.

Misses Barnard, High Beeches,

Nailsworth.

Mrs. Bennett, Pensnett, Dudley.

Mrs. H. S. Brown, Chatham-

street, Liverpool.

Mrs. Brown, Redruth, Corn-

wall.

Misses Buckland, Devizes.

Mrs. Burchell, Rochdale.

Mrs. Campbell, Mandeville-

crescent, Horton-lane, Brad-

ford.

Mrs. Collings, 12, Wellington-

street, Gloucester.

Miss Cox, Shottery, Stratford-

on-Avon.

Miss Crofts, South-parade,

Huddersfield.

Mrs. Crossland, Paddock, Hud-

dersfield.

Mrs. J. Crossland, Paddock,

Huddersfield.

Mrs. Crowder, Bishopton,

Stratford-on-Avon.

Miss Dando, Ashley Downs,

Bristol.

Mrs. Dawson, High-street,

Dudley.

Mrs. Dowson, Westgate, Brad-

ford.

Mrs. Edensor, Shaw Wood

House, Ashbourne.

Mrs. Frazer, Manor House,

near Chester.

Mrs. S. Gilca, Salford-bridge,

Manchester.

Mrs. Godson, near Kington,

Radnorshire.

Mrs. Gough, Clipstone, North-

amptonshire.

Mrs. Harwood, Melbourne-

place, Bradford.

The Misses Hill, Heath House,

Stapleton, Bristol.

Mrs. Hands, The Close, Salis-

bury.

Mrs. Harris, Worle, Somerset.

Mrs. Hawkes, Bishopton,

Stratford-on-Avon.

Mrs. Hoape, Carnaby House,

Leeds.

Mrs. Hoape, Woodhouse-lane,

Leeds.

Mrs. Hilton, Carlton-hill, Leeds.

Mrs. Hoyle, Rochdale.

The Misses Hughes, Mount-

street, Liverpool.

Mrs. Jackson, Middleton, Man-

chester.

Miss Jones, Castle-street, Liver-

pool.

Miss Macmichael, Castle,

Bridgnorth.

Mrs. Mellis, Castle-street,

Hereford.

Mrs. Mellor, Harrison-road,

Halifax.

Mrs. H. Morgan, Blenheim-

terrace, Leeds.

Mrs. G. F. Muntz, jun., Beat-

desert House, Henley-in-

Arden.

Mrs. Nightingale, Cosely.

Mrs. Nicholson, 4, Carlton-

place, Westminster, Bristol.

Mrs. Pattison, Warr. Salop.

Mrs. Perry, Market-place,

Warwick.

Mrs. Philipin, Alcester.

Mrs. Potts, Bishopton, Strat-

ford-on-Avon.

Mrs. Hamilton Richardson,

Blenheim-terrace, Leeds.

Mrs. Reftit, Mount Preston,

Leeds.

Mrs. Stacey, Green Hall-ter-

race, Halifax.

Mrs. Stephenson, Nottingham.

Mrs. Sturmy, Whitton, North-

amptonshire.

Mrs. Shurrock, Trinity-place,

Halifax.

Mrs. Skinner, Commercial-

street, Huddersfield.

Miss Woolley, Pangbourne,

Berks.

Mrs. Young, Sowerby-hill,

Cosely.

The Secretaries respectfully request that contributions be kindly affixed what they consider suitable, and that various gifts with which they may favour.

THE MIDDLE SCHOOL

LONDON (S.E.); is adapted for instruction. Every Pupil is made to write a hand in English, made to write a hand in French, made to write a hand in Latin, made to write a hand in Greek, made to write a hand in Hebrew, made to write a hand in Arabic, made to write a hand in Syriac, made to write a hand in Persian, made to write a hand in Hindustani, made to write a hand in Chinese, made to write a hand in Japanese, made to write a hand in Malay, made to write a hand in Sanskrit, made to write a hand in Pali, made to write a hand in Tibetan, made to write a hand in Mongolian, made to write a hand in Russian, made to write a hand in Polish, made to write a hand in German, made to write a hand in Italian, made to write a hand in Spanish, made to write a hand in Portuguese, made to write a hand in French, made to write a hand in English, made to write a hand in Latin, made to write a hand in Greek, made to write a hand in Hebrew, made to write a hand in Arabic, made to write a hand in Syriac, made to write a hand in Persian, made to write a hand in Hindustani, made to write a hand in Chinese, made to write a hand in Japanese, made to write a hand in Malay, made to write a hand in Sanskrit, made to write a hand in Pali, made to write a hand in Tibetan, made to write a hand in Mongolian, made to write a hand in Russian, made to write a hand in Polish, made to write a hand in German, made to write a hand in Italian, made to write a hand in Spanish, made to write a hand in Portuguese, made to write a hand in French, made to write a hand in English.

Reference given to leading Firms, Scotch and English.

J. YEATS, F.R.C.S., Principal.

EXHIBITION OF ART TREASURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, OPEN AT MANCHESTER, MAY 5TH, 1857.

SEASON TICKETS, 2s. 6d., may be obtained at the Offices of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley-street, Manchester; also in London. Mr. SAMS, Royal Library, St. James-street; Mr. MITCHELL'S Royal Library, New Bond-street; LETTS and CO., Royal Exchange; SMITH and SO., 127, Strand; and at HIME and SON'S, Church-street, Liverpool.
By Order,
THOMAS HAMILTON, Secretary.
Inquiries as to APARTMENTS may be made from Mr. SAMUEL HADEN, Office of the Exhibition, 100, Mosley-street, Manchester.

THE 184th MAY-DAY LECTURE to the YOUNG will be delivered (D.V.) by the Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, M.A., at STEPNEY MEETING, on FRIDAY, the 1st day of May, 1857.
Service to commence at Four P.M.

MILTON CLUB.—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS will be held at the CLUB HOUSE, LUDGATE HILL, on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, at Four o'clock P.M. precisely.
By order of Committee,
ALEXANDER ANDERSON, Secretary.

UNIVERSITY of LONDON.

The GRADUATES' COMMITTEE give NOTICE that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the GRADUATES will be held at the FREEMASONS' TAVERN on TUESDAY, May 5, at Seven P.M.

JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., M.D., of Birmingham will preside.
It is hoped that the tendency of the important questions connected with the new charter will insure a full attendance.
CHARLES JAMES FOSTER, LL.D., } Hon.
ROBERT BARNES, M.D., } Secs.
WILLIAM SHAW, M.A., }
Committee Rooms, 8, Bedford-row.

BRITISH and FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of this Society is to be held at EXETER HALL, in the STRAND, LONDON, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of May, at Eleven o'clock precisely.

The Chair to be taken by the President, the Right Hon. the Earl of SHAPTESBURY.

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Society's House, 10, Earl-Street, Blackfriars, where attendance will be given from Wednesday, April 29, to Tuesday, May 5, for the purpose of issuing tickets, upon application between the hours of Twelve and Four.

ROBERT FROST, } Secretaries.
S. B. BERGNE, }

THE WEEKLY TRACT SOCIETY, for the RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION of the LABOURING CLASSES.

The NINTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Members and Friends of this Society will be held (D.V.) on THURSDAY EVENING, April 30, 1857, in the LOWER ROOM, EXETER HALL, STRAND. WILLIAM GARLICK, Esq., Treasurer of the Society will take the Chair at Seven o'clock.

The following clergymen and gentlemen are expected to address the Meeting: The Rev. Edwin Paxton Hood; the Rev. H. March; the Rev. P. H. Cornford; the Rev. Hugh Allen, A.M.; the Rev. E. F. Woodman; P. H. Gosse, Esq., F.R.S.
Tea will be provided at Six o'clock, Tickets 1s. each. These may be had at the Depository, 62, Paternoster-row; also Tickets for the Meeting, Free.

ROWLAND ELLIOTT, Secretary.

TO CHEMISTS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, a well-qualified and efficient ASSISTANT. Thoroughly competent to take the lead in a respectable Retail and Dispensing Business.
Address, G. Dowman, Chemist, Southampton.

TO DRAPERS.—A GOOD DRAPERY BUSINESS to be DISPOSED OF, in one of the leading thoroughfares of SOUTHAMPTON. The Proprietor leaving the Trade.
For particulars, apply to W. B., 19, Bridge-street, Southampton.

A YOUNG LADY, who has been Educated under the influence of Nonconformist principles, wishes for an ENGAGEMENT at MIDSUMMER, as GOVERNESS in a Family. She is competent to give instruction in English, French, and Music.
Address, No. 8, Post Office, Leicester.

TO BAKERS.—WANTED a SITUATION as SECOND HAND, in Town or Country, by a strong active YOUNG MAN, most respectably connected, and can give satisfactory references.
Apply to J. M., 200, Strand, London W.C.

TO DRAPERS.—FEMALE ASSISTANT WANTED IMMEDIATELY, in a Dissenting Family. A YOUNG LADY, who thoroughly understands making Millinery and Mantles, and has a knowledge of the Counter Trade.
Address, stating Age, Reference, and Salary, J. Osborn, Albion House, Dunstable, Beds.

WANTED, A TURNOVER APPRENTICE or IMPROVER in the DRUG TRADE.
Address, Ball and Son, Brigg, Lincolnshire.

WANTED.—The CONDUCTING of SINGING in a Place of Worship, in or near London. The Independent Denomination preferred.
For further particulars address, post paid, A. B., 4, Trafalgar-terrace, East Greenwich.

TO EMIGRANTS.—STEAM from LIVERPOOL to
Portland, St. John, N.S., or Halifax, for 27
New York, Quebec, Boston, St. John, N.B. 8
Montreal, Toronto, Buffalo, Hamilton, ... 9
To Australia by First Class Ships, for 14
Apply to Geo. Stonier, Manchester.

TO EXPERIENCED GROCERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, for a permanency a YOUNG MAN, of thorough business habits, of principle, and of good address, and who has been accustomed to First-class Family Trade. None need apply whose character will not bear strict investigation.
Apply personally, or by letter, to J. S. Bartholomew, 74, High-street, Cheltenham. If by letter, state full particulars as to age, &c.

TO IRONMONGERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, an experienced ASSISTANT, who can be well recommended, and an IMPROVER. Also a SMITH, who has been accustomed to the Manufacturing of Agricultural Implements.
Apply to Davies and Edwards, Ironmongers, Pontypool.

EDUCATION.—4, QUEEN'S PLACE West, HAMMERSMITH, opposite Scott's Park. Twenty Guineas per annum. The MISSES BEAN receive a limited number of YOUNG LADIES for BOARD and INSTRUCTION in English, French, and Music, upon the above terms, where they will receive all the comforts of home.
References to the Parents of Pupils and the following Gentlemen: Rev. W. Miall, Dalston; Rev. H. Bean, Heckmonwike, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Leechman, M.A., Shaftesbury-road, Hammersmith; Rev. S. Green, the Grove, Hammersmith; Messrs. Roach and Sons, Southwark; G. Stephenson, Esq., 6, Brecknock-terrace, Camden-town; F. W. Gerish, Esq., East-road, City-road.

EDUCATION, LONDON.—Parents seeking superior intellectual cultivation for their daughters, combined with earnest prayerful effort for their spiritual progress, may be supplied with a prospectus stating terms, which are moderate, with a list of first-class Masters in attendance, and with references of the most satisfactory character, by applying to H. V., Post-office, Ladbroke Grove, Notting-hill, London. In addition to the daily careful schoolroom training, the Sabbath teachings of one of the most earnest Evangelical Ministers in London is enjoyed—a Minister whose efforts have for many years been peculiarly blessed and useful to the young.

ELOCUTION.—Rev. HUGH HUTTON, M.A., announces his intention of resuming his TUITIONS in ELOCUTION in all its branches to Schools, Select Classes, and Private Pupils. Special Instructions given to Clergymen, Students, and others, who are desirous of possessing a distinct, expressive, and forcible delivery in Public Speaking.
Address, No. 2, Provost-road, Adelaide-road, N.W.

PALMER HOUSE ACADEMY, HOLLOWAY-ROAD, LONDON, N.
Conducted by Rev. A. STEWART and SONS.

Biblical Instruction, the Greek, Latin, French, and German Languages, Mathematics, and Commercial Arithmetic, with a complete course of English.

Few Private Schools of long standing have better sustained their reputation for the Intellectual, Moral, and Religious Education of Youth.

Hundreds have been educated in this establishment, among whom are eminent Commercial and Professional Men, who attribute their success to the course of training they received here.

Public Testimony has been frequently borne by Parents and others to the Healthy Position and Domestic Comfort of Palmer House.

Increased importance is attached to the Preparatory Department.

Popular Lectures on various subjects are regularly delivered. The "Favorite" Omnibuses from different parts of London pass the door every few minutes.

The House is situated within five minutes' walk of the Holloway Station, Great Northern Railway; and Highbury Station North London Railway.

Prospectuses and Testimonials forwarded on application.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVERSTOCK-HILL.

PATRON: HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

For children of both Sexes, of all Denominations, and from every part of the Kingdom.

The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT of Governors was held on FRIDAY, April 24, 1857, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, and for the ELECTION of TWENTY-FIVE CHILDREN into the School out of the list of 104 applicants.

JOHN R. MILLS, Esq., the President, in the chair.

At the close of the ballot, the following were declared to be the SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES, and will be admitted on Wednesday, May 20.

1 Esther Emily Nash .. 7.771	14 William H. Nunn .. 7.275
2 Esther Coffin .. 7.583	15 Edwin M. Trist .. 7.053
3 Jessie Small .. 7.166	16 William White .. 7.082
4 Eliza Tansfield .. 6.448	17 Samuel R. Jackson .. 7.013
5 Ann Rodway .. 5.840	18 Robert D. Brockway 7.010
6 Frances W. Vick .. 5.455	19 Archibald R. White .. head
7 Francis Harling .. 5.109	20 Alfred E. Cuymer .. 6.968
8 Caroline L. F. Blay .. 4.838	21 George Olson .. 6.951
9 George J. Dawes .. 4.267	22 Henry J. Aldridge .. 6.860
10 Joseph Armitage .. 7.986	23 George Hutchings .. 6.813
11 Wm. Horace Warton 7.755	24 William E. Baxter .. 6.708
12 David Mobbs .. 7.600	25 William Nash .. 6.685
13 John W. Matthews .. 7.341	

Resolved unanimously, That the very cordial thanks of this court be presented to John R. Mills, Esq., the President, and to Thos. M. Coombs, Esq., the Treasurer, for presiding at the General Meeting and the Election this day; as also to the scrutineers for their attention in taking the ballot.
JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office, 32, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
The next Election will occur in November, when twenty-five children will be admitted.—Forms of application and lists of the governors may be obtained at the Office, where contributions will be thankfully received. Annual governor, 21s.; Life ditto, 10l. 10s. and upwards; Annual subscriber, 10s. 6d.; Life, 5l. 5s. There are now 260 children on the foundation.

LONDON INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).

Offices, 36, MOORGATE-STREET.

Capital 100,000l., in 20,000 Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 1l. per Share.

It is not anticipated any further call will be made. This Company is prepared to receive applications for LOANS to any amount for short or long periods, repayable as may be agreed upon, and receive money as deposit, withdrawable on seven days' notice.—Applications for the unallotted Shares, for prospectuses, or any other information relating to the Company, may be made to

ANDREW J. ROBY, Managing Director.

1,000l. IN CASE OF DEATH,
A FIXED ALLOWANCE of 6l. PER WEEK,
IN THE EVENT OF INJURY BY
ACCIDENTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
may be secured by an Annual Payment of 3l. for a Policy in the

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Smaller amounts may be secured by proportionate payments. NO CHARGE FOR STAMP DUTY.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS ALONE may be insured against by the Journey, or by the Year, at all the principal Railway Stations; where also Forms of Proposal and Prospectuses may be had—and of the Provincial Agents—and at the Head Office, London.

N.B.—The usefulness of this Company is shown by the sum paid as Compensation for Accidents—22,722l.

Railway Passengers' Assurance Company, Empowered by Special Act of Parliament.

Office, 3, Old Broad-street (E.S.)

WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary.

IMMEDIATE and DEFERRED ANNUITIES, ENDOWMENTS, Self-sustaining Policies of Assurance, and every description of Life Assurance business transacted by the

CONSTITUTION LIFE ASSURANCE ASSOCIATION, 7, New Coventry-street, London; and 89, George-street, Manchester.
FRANCIS NORTON ERIT, Actuary and Manager.

THE CAMBIAN and UNIVERSAL LIFE and FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital 100,000l. Established 1840.

OFFICE, 27, GRESHAM-STREET.

Agencies in the principal towns of England and Wales. This office offers the benefit of insurance in all its branches, and is highly eligible for every description of life assurance.

A new and most important feature entirely originating with this Company, viz., Marriage Dowries, Life Assurance, and Deferred Annuities, included in one policy.

Rates of Premium moderate. Annuities granted. Family endowments. Loans on personal and other securities. Forms of proposal and every information may be obtained on application.

By order,
ALFRED MELHADO, Manager.

NATIONAL NEWSPAPER LEAGUE COMPANY (Limited).

At a MEETING of BAPTIST MINISTERS held at the MILTON CLUB, LONDON, on MONDAY, the 27th of APRIL. It was moved by the Rev. WILLIAM LANDELL, of Regent's Park, and seconded by Rev. Dr. ACKWORTH, of Bradford, and unanimously resolved:—"That this meeting having heard the exposition of the object and plans of the 'National Newspaper League Company (Limited),' heartily approves thereof, and would earnestly commend it to public support."

IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, 1, OLD BROAD-STREET, LONDON. Instituted 1829.

T. GEORGE BARCLAY, Esq., Chairman.

MARTIN T. SMITH, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

One-third of the Premium on Insurances of 500l. and upwards, for the whole term of life, may remain as a debt upon the Policy, to be paid off at convenience; or the Directors will lend sums of 50l. and upwards, on the security of Policies effected with this Company, for the whole term of life, when they have acquired an adequate value.

Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent., of the Profits are assigned to Policies every fifth year, and may be applied to increase the sum insured, to an immediate payment in cash, or to the reduction and ultimate extinction of future Premiums.

At the fifth appropriation of Profits for the five years terminating January 31, 1856, a reversionary bonus was declared of 1l. 10s. per cent. on the sums insured, and subsisting additions for every Premium paid during the five years. This bonus, on Policies of the longest duration, exceeds 2l. 5s. per cent. per annum on the original sums insured, and increases a Policy of 1,000l. to 1,638l.

Proposals for insurances may be made at the Chief Office, as above; at the Branch Office, 16, Pall-mall, London; or to any of the Agents throughout the Kingdom.

BONUS TABLE.

SHOWING THE ADDITIONS MADE TO POLICIES OF 1,000l. EACH.

Date of Insurance.	Amount of Additions to Feb. 1, 1851.	Addition made as on Feb. 1, 1856.	Sum payable after Death.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1820	523 16 0	114 5 0	1638 1 0
1825	832 14 0	108 14 0	1486 8 0
1830	241 12 0	98 2 0	1334 14 0
1835	185 8 0	88 17 0	1274 0 0
1840	128 15 0	84 13 0	1213 8 0
1845	65 15 0	79 18 0	1145 13 0
1850	10 0 0	75 15 0	1086 15 0
1855	—	15 0 0	1016 0 0

And for intermediate years in proportion.

The next appropriation will be made in 1861. Insurances, without participation in Profits, may be effected at reduced rates.

SAMUEL INGALL, Actuary.

ANNUITIES.—Annuities, Immediate and Deferred, are granted by the Directors of the ACHILLES INSURANCE COMPANY, to parties of every age, on equitable terms. The following are illustrations of the Rates:—
Amount of Immediate Annuity granted for every 100l. paid to the Company:—

Age	£ s. d.
30	6 18 8
40	6 12 8
50	7 11 5
60	10 7 0

The general advantages offered by this Company will be seen on an investigation of its Rates of Premium. It offers to the Assured the security of a large subscribed capital, combined with all the advantages of a Mutual Assurance Office—Eighty per cent. of the profits being divided among the Policy-holders every five years.

The RATES of Premium, which have been calculated by the Consulting Actuary, are based upon the latest and most approved corrected Tables of Mortality, and will, therefore, be found lower than those adopted by other and earlier institutions.

DIRECTORS.

EDWARD MIALI, Esq., Chairman.

Col. Lothian S. Dickson. J. Bishop Culpepper, Esq.
Adolphus Baker, Esq. Henry Francis Home, Esq.
R. S. Ashton, Esq. James Tolman, Esq.
Thos. Houghton Burrett, Esq.

BANKERS—COMMERCIAL BANK of LONDON.

STANDING COUNSEL.

ROBERT PORRETT COLLIER, Esq., Q.C., M.P.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. SHEARD and BAKER, 3, Cloak-lane, City.

CONSULTING ACTUARY—JENKIN JONES, Esq., F.I.A.

MANCHESTER.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES WATTS, Esq., Mayor of Manchester, Chairman.
R. Shorrocks Ashton, Esq., J.P. Thomas Roberts, Esq.
William Jenkinson, Esq. Robert Rumney, Esq.
William Martin, Esq. J. Wood, Esq. (Wood & Wright.)
William Woodward, Esq.

LOCAL SECRETARY—JOHN KINGSLEY, Esq.

OFFICES—11, DUCIE-PLACE (opposite the Exchange).

BIRMINGHAM.

LOCAL SECRETARY.

DAVID MALINS, jun., Esq., 34, Colmore-row.

Forms of Proposal, Rates of Premium, and any other particulars, can be obtained of the Agents of the Company, and at the Chief Office, 25, Cannon-street, London.

H. B. TAPLIN, Secretary.

THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XVII.—NEW SERIES, No. 600.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1857.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 5d.
STAMPED 6d.

CONTENTS.

PAGE	PAGE
ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Court, Personal, and Official News..... 329
A Hunt after Heresy..... 321	Meeting of Parliament..... 329
Annual Meeting of the Liberation Society .. 322	Postscript .. 329
Religious Liberty and its Advocacy in Parliament..... 322	LEADING ARTICLES:
The Denison Case..... 322	Summary..... 330
Religious Intelligence..... 323	The Coming Session..... 330
CORRESPONDENCE:	The War with China .. 331
The Reform Question .. 324	Spirit of the Press..... 331
Anniversary Meetings .. 324	Lord John Russell..... 332
The Late Election..... 325	Miscellaneous News..... 333
The Maine Liquor Law and its Author..... 325	Law, Police, &c..... 333
Political Meetings..... 326	Literature..... 334
Foreign and Colonial .. 326	Literary Gossip..... 336
The Scott Dred Decision on Slavery..... 328	Gleanings..... 336
The Atlantic Submarine Telegraph..... 328	Obituary..... 337
Music and the Fine Arts..... 328	Births, Marriages, and Deaths..... 337
	Money Market and Commercial Intelligence..... 337
	Gazette..... 337
	Markets..... 337

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

A HUNT AFTER HERESY.

"THE glorious uncertainties of the law" have just deposited indisputable proof of their existence within the sacred precincts of the Church. The venerable Archdeacon Denison has contrived to wriggle out of the hands of his reverend brother Ditcher, and to save his Tractarian doctrine from authoritative condemnation, and his preferments from slipping through his fingers, by one of the neatest legal quirks of which we have any knowledge. Great will be the dismay of the Evangelicals—greater still the exultation of the Puseyites—at this miscarriage of what, for want of a preciser phrase, we are obliged to call ecclesiastical justice. The event, however, is of a kind which would scarcely appear to us to justify strong emotions, whether of regret or of triumph—and really there are some phases of it which they who are not imbued with a spirit of partisanship will find it difficult to look upon without laughter.

On the 14th of May, 1854, the venerable Archdeacon of Taunton preached a sermon, in which he advanced sentiments on the subject of the Lord's Supper which were believed to be nearer akin to the doctrine respecting the Eucharist held by the Church of Rome than that embodied in the formularies and articles of the Church of England. It was not, indeed, his first offence of the kind, but it will better serve our purpose to limit the reader's attention to this single and specific charge. The Rev. Mr. Ditcher, the clergyman of a neighbouring parish, zealous for the evangelical character of the Establishment, proceeded against the Archdeacon under the provisions of the Church Discipline Act, framed a few years since by the late Bishop of London, and by means of his influence passed into law. Articles were filed against the supposed delinquent some time (we forget the precise date) in 1855, and, in conformity with the statute, a commission of clergymen was appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury to inquire and report whether there were *prima facie* grounds for further proceedings. The commission, after solemn investigation, decided in the affirmative. But the good Archbishop had by this time discovered that the case could not be pushed to extremity without exciting a dangerous amount of polemical feeling; and, therefore, having ascertained in due course that there existed sufficient grounds for further proceedings against the Archdeacon, he resolved—not to take them. The Rev. Mr. Ditcher, and the party he represented, could not, in the nature of things, acquiesce in this archiepiscopal indecision without rendering themselves ridiculous—and hence they applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for a *mandamus* to compel the most reverend Primate to carry into effect the Church Discipline Act upon the venerable Archdeacon of Taunton. The Court, seeing no way of escape, reluctantly granted the application, and the Archbishop, coerced by law, constituted a court of trial before which he cited Dr. Denison to answer the charges of heretical teaching which had been

preferred against him. The citation was served (the reader must mark the date) on the 10th of June, 1856.

We need hardly recall recollection to the immense heaps of erudite rubbish which, on the occasion of the trial, were collected and exposed by learned doctors of ecclesiastical law, nor to the aptitude displayed by the advocates on either side, in burying the simplest, the most affecting, and the most profitable of Christian rites beneath a mass of human tradition—for the question to be decided was not what the Scriptures taught concerning the Lord's Supper, but what was the authorised teaching of the Church of England thereupon. Several days were consumed in elaborate discussion of this historical question, and, after mature deliberation, judgment was delivered, for the Archbishop of Canterbury, by his assessor, Dr. Lushington. It condemned Dr. Denison's teaching as heretical, and pronounced against him sentence of deprivation unless, within a certain number of days, he formally recanted. The Archdeacon, however, had no such intention. His proctors, or doctors, be thought them that the Court before which the trial of their client had taken place, although presided over by the Archbishop in person, was only a provincial Court, and that the Primate sat there only as *locum tenens* of the bishop of the diocese. An appeal, therefore, was made to the Court of Arches. This was too much for the modesty and common sense of Sir John Dodson, who, seeing that he was judge under the authority of the primate, naturally concluded that an appeal from a judgment of the principal to his subordinate could not be *en regle*. He was mistaken. The Queen's Bench, on application, decided that the appeal lay from the one court to the other—and Sir John Dodson was called upon to revise the decision of his master.

He has done so—but on one point only. He has pronounced that the suit was commenced too late. The Church Discipline Act provides that every prosecution must be initiated within two years of the commission of the alleged offence. It will be remembered that the latest offence of the Archdeacon was committed on the 14th of May, 1854. Mr. Ditcher moved in 1855. But this, says Sir John, was only a preliminary inquiry to ascertain whether there were grounds for a prosecution. The suit cannot be said to have begun until June 10th, 1856, the date on which the Archbishop's citation was served upon Dr. Denison. This was twenty-eight days after the expiry of two years from the preaching of the alleged heretical doctrine. The whole case, therefore, falls to the ground. It is true that an appeal from Sir John Dodson's decision on this point lies to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, and it is probable that it will be made. But that the judgment of Sir John Dodson will be upheld by that ultimate tribunal, no person who discerns how convenient a loop-hole of escape it furnishes from a most embarrassing question, can, for a moment, doubt. Archdeacon Denison may therefore congratulate himself upon having successfully doubled on his pursuers, after a most exciting and protracted chase—and the Church of which he is a dignitary will have the satisfaction of knowing that a hunt after heresy is one of the most expensive and bootless pursuits to which she can give herself.

Several aspects of this celebrated Ecclesiastical suit would repay study—our restricted space, however, will not admit of our dwelling upon more than two or three.

The first is both curious and suggestive. We are not aware that, amongst Protestants, the strict sacramental view of the two positive ordinances of the Christian faith, is taken by the clergy of any Church which is not an Established or State-paid Church. One or two trivial exceptions, no doubt, may be cited against us, but they serve, when closely examined, rather to prove than to disprove the rule. There would seem to be a susceptibility to sacramentarian and sacerdotal notions produced by the bare fact

of a Church being exclusively authorised by the State. At any rate, this special type of heresy (for heresy we deem it) has always thriven more or less in the Anglican Church—never outside its pale. We can scarcely wonder at it. The clergy of that Church, exclusively recognised as such by the State, and rewarded with *status*, honors, and emoluments, are tempted in every step of their career to assign some mystical reason for the preference with which they are honoured. No reason is so safe as one founded in religious credulity. An imaginary superiority, based upon a spiritual incomprehensibility, is less likely than any other to be exposed to vulgar comparisons. To place their ecclesiastical merits, therefore, in their office rather than in their virtues, and in the efficacy of the rites which they administer, rather than in the purity of heart with which they are administered, is the dictate of worldly wisdom on the part of an exclusive clergy. "We only have a right to be certain that we savingly administer the Sacraments of the Gospel," is the natural pretence of men placed in their position—and since they cannot conveniently trace up this certainty to the greater sanctity of life which they display, it is not surprising that they should be pre-disposed to find it in a kind of supersensual virtue which, by means of their office, they impart to the rites of their professed faith.

Again, it is wonderful to observe what extremes of absurdity and what depths of humiliation even good men may persuade themselves patiently to endure for the sake of obtaining for their religion a good and respectable worldly position. Take, now, our friends of the Evangelical section of the Establishment. They profess to hold Tractarianism in horror. They denounce it as soul-deluding and destroying. They are anxious, of course, to root it out of their Church. Well, but when it appears in so flagrant a form (and that too in the person of an active and influential dignitary) as to excite general alarm and contravene the fundamental articles on which the Church is based, how can they practically deal with it! Their own primate, thoroughly as he sympathises with them in opinion, can only be coerced into ecclesiastical action by a court of civil law. The heresy is dealt with in the most gingerly manner. They who are moved to discourage and extirpate it, are obliged to set about the task in a most elaborate fashion, contrived for the purpose of showing Churchmen "How not to do it." The ruler has to be set in motion by the ruled—the Church is pushed on by the world—the primate is rejudged by his subordinate—the case goes from court to court—and the whole search after doctrinal purity is at length abruptly brought to a close by a legal quibble as contemptible as ever yet obstructed the course of justice. Can anything be more humiliating? Did ever religious community find itself hemmed in by more ridiculous anomalies? But Churchmen seem to be nowise abashed. They look upon the whole as a mere chapter of accidents for which they are not in any degree responsible. They regret such matters as misfortunes which Heaven dispenses, and to which they must meekly submit. And yet it is certain that but for the supposed temporal advantages accruing from connection with the State, they would scorn to be made the foot-ball of circumstance, and would declare for self-government to-morrow.

We must remark, in conclusion, that this pursuit of church discipline "under difficulties," whether carried on by Evangelicals or Tractarians, utterly misrepresents to the uninitiated the true and scriptural conception of a Christian Church, and turns a most important matter into the merest burlesque. Imagine, now, an epitomised account of this Ditcher-Denison case interpolated into the Acts of the Apostles! Would it be possible to invent a more startling contrast? Well, well! we must not be too hard upon the Establishment. We may be told that even among Dissenters, "a hunt after heresy" does not always give rise to creditable proceedings. True! But there is this difference. With us the incon-

sistencies displayed are of a personal kind and belong only to the man or men who may be guilty of them. In the Church of England they are impersonal, and inhere in the system stamped and ratified by law. There is all the difference in the world between a casual eruption thrown out by untoward circumstances, and a constant sore, the result of a scrofulous constitution.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LIBERATION SOCIETY.

(From the *Liberator* for May.)

May Day once more! and with it those great and gratifying demonstrations of practical voluntarism, the anniversaries of our religious and philanthropic institutions. It is fitting that the meetings of the Liberation Society should have a place in the goodly list; and it is, we hope, needless to name reasons why this year there should be an extra effort to make them large, enthusiastic, and in all other respects thoroughly satisfactory. The Council of the society will meet at the Milton Club, on Wednesday morning, the 6th of May, the chair being taken at one o'clock. This will be a meeting for business, the annual report of the executive committee being then presented to the council, who both review the society's past proceedings and deliberate with the committee on matters of prospective interest. At the close of the proceedings the members will dine together at the Club.

The meeting for the public will be held in the evening of the same day, and we beg our friends to mark an alteration in the usual arrangements. Regret has often been expressed that, unsectarian as the society is, it should sometimes be exposed to misconstruction from the circumstance that its principal meeting is held in a Dissenting chapel. This year the committee have resolved upon the experiment of occupying neutral ground, and, as Exeter Hall is not available, they have secured the use of the neighbouring building, St. Martin's Hall, where we trust the old faces will be seen in as great numbers as at the Moorfields meeting, with the addition of those of many more affected by the change of site, or led by recent occurrences to regard with new interest the operations of the society.

The meeting will be presided over by a valued friend of the society, Thomas Barnes, Esq., the late (alas!) member for Bolton; and in the speakers' list there will be found the familiar names of Burnet and Miall, with the addition of others new to the society's platform—the Rev. J. P. Chown, well known for his effective addresses to the working classes at Bradford; Mr. E. G. Salisbury, whom we are glad to call the new member for Chester, and the eloquent ex-member for Oldham, Wm. Johnson Fox.

Looking forward to these meetings with unusual interest, we trust our readers will share in the feeling, and co-operate with us in making them all that they or we can desire.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY, AND ITS ADVOCACY IN PARLIAMENT.

A *soirée* of the friends of the Society for the Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control took place on Friday evening at Myddelton Hall, Islington, under the presidency of Mr. A. S. Ayrton, M.P. About 200 persons assembled, several of them having come from a distance; and it was remarked that the Islington Committee had never held so successful a meeting.

The CHAIRMAN, after expressing the gratification he felt at his election as a member of the new House of Commons, inasmuch as it would afford him an opportunity of advocating in Parliament his opinions on questions connected with civil and religious liberty, observed that it was one of the happiest characteristics of this movement that it was carried on without clamour or excitement, appealing simply to the conviction and reason of the community. But though the society did not make a great noise, its leading principle was creeping from man to man, and from rank to rank, advancing with the advance of religious truth, and he hoped even their rulers would soon be compelled to acknowledge its power. (Cheers.) Unfortunately there was but few places in which those who held the principles of that society constituted a majority of the electors; and one of the main reasons why the extension of the franchise was opposed by so large a class of persons was that it was sure to involve a change of the relations of religion to the state. (Hear, hear.) The population returns showed how numerous were those earnest, sincere, and practical members of the community who, so far as organisation for religious purposes was concerned, and as regarded the number of their religious edifices, vied with the members of the Established Church; and it was to a new Parliament, elected on more liberal principles as respected the suffrage, that that society must look for the full development of its principles. They did not feel at all despondent because all the good and true men who had represented them in Parliament had not been returned at the late elections. Those men would, he believed, ere long have opportunities of presenting themselves to other constituencies, and would be again found sitting in the Legislature. (Cheers.) There was one gentleman there on whose merits he need not dwell, as there

was no man better known to all classes of the community. (Cheers.) He would only say that, whatever might have been the cause of Mr. Miall's defeat he was certain it was not his opinions on the subject of religious liberty—(hear, hear)—and he had no doubt that he would soon be returned to Parliament in the most triumphant manner. (Cheers.) He concluded with some observations disclaiming, on behalf of the society, any hostility to the spiritual interests of the Established Church, and tending to show that those interests would in fact be advanced by the attainment of the society's object.

The Rev. E. S. PRYCE, electoral secretary of the Society, then proceeded to state the course pursued by the Society in reference to the recent elections. After observing that the dissolution took the committee, like every one else, by surprise, he remarked that immediately it was announced they set about issuing 70,000 copies of an address, and papers of information to the electors. They had great difficulty in finding suitable candidates, but after their own list was exhausted they in several instances suggested candidates, while in others they were instrumental in having certain questions addressed to the candidates in the field. There were about 170 new men returned to the Parliament just elected, and from these there was, he believed, an accession from thirty to forty votes in favour of the principles of religious liberty. (Cheers.) His own opinion was, that the long-vexed question of Church-rates was now, as it were, within reach of settlement, and that the abolition of religious endowments was not far distant. They had cause to congratulate themselves on the return of Mr. Ayrton to the new House of Commons; though they would of course have rejoiced to see him associated there with Mr. Miall, Sir W. Clay, Mr. Bell, and others of the same class. He then entered into minute explanations with regard to the Plymouth election, where Mr. Roundell Palmer was displaced by Mr. White, who had pledged himself to support the principles of the society; and the Northampton election, where Mr. Gilpin, one of the successful candidates, was introduced by the committee; and concluded by remarking that the results of the late elections were calculated to encourage the friends of the cause; and that the experience gained in them would prove very valuable in any similar struggle in future.

Mr. WHITEHURST, Vice-President of the Ballot Society, then spoke to the following sentiment: "The religious liberty party in the House of Commons—may the strength acquired at the late general election enable them to obtain from the new Parliament large instalments of their just demands." It must, he said, be admitted, that the exclusion of such men as Mr. Miall, Mr. Fox, Mr. Bell, and Sir Wm. Clay, was a "heavy blow and great discouragement" to the friends of the cause; but, notwithstanding that exclusion, he felt confident in reference to the future. He thought the new Parliament would settle three questions—the Church-rate question, the Jewish Disabilities question, and the Maynooth question—and that these settlements would prove steps to further progress in the same direction. (Cheers.)

The Rev. A. M. HENDERSON, in supporting the sentiment, enlarged on the pernicious effects of State patronage and control in Ireland, with which country he said he was himself connected for a long period, and declared it to be his belief that but for the connection of the Established Church with the State there they would never have heard of Peep-of-day men, White-boy men, Ribbon-men, or the vast influence and power of O'Connell, adding that until state endowments of religion were abolished there could never be peace in Ireland.

The Rev. E. P. HOOD introduced the following sentiment: "Our defeated friends—may a speedy resumption of their legislative duties enable them to renew their valuable services in our cause." He hoped that we should again see dear John Bright in the House of Commons, when his health should be sufficiently restored (loud applause); he hoped again to see their glorious friend, Edward Miall (more cheering); he trusted soon to see back again their old friend, Sir William Clay (loud applause), and that, without unseating their new friend, the present chairman. (More cheering.) He did not think the present aspect of affairs by any means uncheering. When Luther was on his way to the Diet of Worms he was met by a friend who told him that his enemy, Duke George of Saxony, would be at the Assembly. "Will George be there?" said Luther, "then I will go. Should it rain Duke Georges every day for the next eight days, and should it rain Duke Georges again every hour, I'll go to Worms." (Hear, hear.) "And," said the speaker, "we will steadily go on in our march to freedom, even though it rains Palmerstons." (Much applause.)

Mr. MIALL, on rising to respond to the sentiment, was received with hearty demonstrations of sympathy and applause. When these had subsided, he said he felt that, instead of having sustained a defeat at the late election, they had gained a considerable victory. If he had himself, somewhat unexpectedly lost a position which, while he held it, he endeavoured to turn to account, and if he probably could not again be useful in that position for some time, there was a sphere in which he might continue to work—there were duties in the performance of which he might render as much service to the cause as if he were in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Their principles could not be defeated by the rejection of this or that candidate, the loss of this or that leader, or by any accidental cause which might alter the complexion of their outward machinery. In the present House of Commons there were many who were both able and determined to

give full and complete expression to the principles of religious liberty. He felt great pleasure in confirming the declaration of a preceding speaker, that that society had never taken up a sectarian position against any religious community whatever. (Hear, hear.) Their only object was that religious communities should pursue their religious objects by religious means. They had no wish to impede any religious community in seeking a religious object; what they desired was that every such community in desiring to promote its objects should be confined to the use of those moral means to which the church was limited by her divine Master. Whenever man could use the sword for the enforcement of his views of religion among the community to which he belonged, he became in spirit a deadly persecutor; and whether he used the sword for that purpose in a literal sense, or whether he used it only figuratively, by availing himself of the power of the law, his conduct was opposed to the genius of religion. One of the results which he anticipated from the exclusion of himself and some others for a time from the House of Commons, was this, that men who understood their principles equally well with themselves would, under the special circumstances of the case, feel it their bounden duty to become the exponents of those principles in the House, and thus, out of their temporary loss, they might have a permanent gain—a gain of considerable value. Moreover, the very circumstances which accompanied their defeat had drawn attention to the powerful position in which their cause was placed. It was well for them to have a fall, in order that folks might understand that before they fell they stood upon their legs. (Laughter.) Before there was a number of people who denied that—who would not believe that they were standing at all—who almost regarded them as impostors—who thought they were accidents who had strayed into the House of Commons, and were unable to make good their place there or to give anything like a position to the questions which they professed to advocate. Such persons were now compelled to hold a different language and to confess that, whatever might have been the strength of the friends of religious liberty in the last Parliament, it would be at least as great in the new one. (Cheers.) It was not necessary for him to be in Parliament in order that the cause of religious liberty might continue to advance. True, he would not now be able to address 500,000 persons through the newspapers, and that was a loss of opportunity which he regretted, but the question of religious liberty would still be pressed on the attention of the public. They must not mourn as though they had lost all in losing a man or two in Parliament. (Hear, hear.) His own rejection was attributable to an accident—the breaking down of the train which conveyed the writ, the effect of which was to postpone the election from Saturday till Monday. But for that unexpected event, there would probably have been no contest; for on the Thursday before the day of nomination his opponents had a solemn meeting to determine whether or not they should go to the poll. They availed themselves largely of the interval which arose in consequence of the event which he had mentioned. Money circulated in the town with a good deal more briskness than it had been known to do for some time previously; and beer—(laughter)—beer was made accessible to all classes of voters. Fifty-five of his pledged voters were taken somewhere—nobody but themselves knew where—(laughter)—twenty-two were in some secret mysterious manner gained over to vote for his antagonist, and it was rather extraordinary that number made up his opponent's majority. The Church and Tory party said they would move heaven and earth to bring about his defeat, declaring that they would rather have any one than him. (Laughter.) It was possible that they might find their triumph short-lived; it was possible that a committee of the House of Commons would unseat their member, and that he (Mr. Miall) might sit even in this Parliament for the borough of Rochdale. (Cheers.) Even if that were not the case, there were many other boroughs besides Rochdale. (Hear, hear.) In conclusion, he said he considered the prospect of success for the cause of religious liberty far brighter now than it was two months ago. The general outburst of the public mind in the direction of reform rendered it probable that in three or four years at the utmost they would have another constituency to appeal to; and he trusted that the House of Commons, elected under the altered state of things, would regard the settlement of the question of religious liberty as the first step towards the moral, religious, and social elevation of the people. (Renewed cheers.)

The last sentiment was given by the Rev. ALFRED THOMAS, being as follows: "The Liberation of Religion Society—may its strength grow with its opportunities, and the progress of its principles multiply and stimulate its friends." He very earnestly commended the society to general support.

The proceedings were of a very earnest and harmonious character, and did not terminate till a late hour of the evening.

THE DENISON CASE.

Archdeacon Denison's appeal that as proceedings had not been taken against him within two years according to the provisions of the Church Discipline Act, the whole matter must fall to the ground, was finally adjudged on Thursday by the Dean of Arches. The learned judge reviewed all the facts of the case, and said the question at issue was, whether the proceedings were taken against the archdeacon within two years of the commission of the offence. He (the learned judge) must rule that the issue of

the citation was to be taken as the commencement of the proceedings according to the Church Discipline Act, and that as more than two years elapsed between the commission of the offence and the commencement of legal proceedings, his opinion was, that whoever might be to blame, this suit had not been pursued with sufficient activity, and that the archdeacon must not suffer. Having cited many cases to the same effect which had been decided in that court, and finding no adverse decision in any of the superior courts, the learned judge said he must pronounce for the appeal, and thus reversed the decision which dismissed the archdeacon from his preferments in the Church.

Dr. Phillimore applied for costs. The learned judge said he must decline to make any order. Mr. Bathurst, on the part of Mr. Ditcher, gave notice of an appeal to the Judicial Committee of Privy Council.

With this decision of the Dean of Arches all the other points connected with the appeal which the Court of Queen's Bench ordered the learned gentlemen to hear, and which would have gone to the merits of the sentence of deprivation which the Archbishop of Canterbury pronounced, fall to the ground, and, as far as the Court of Arches is concerned, the case is at an end.

THE BISHOPRIC OF NORWICH.—The Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, who will shortly be consecrated Bishop of Norwich, has appointed the Rev. J. J. S. Perowne, Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, one of his examining chaplains. This appointment has given much satisfaction to the evangelical party in the diocese.

THE NEW BISHOP OF NORWICH.—The new Bishop of Norwich, the Hon. and Rev. J. T. Pelham, will, it is expected, be consecrated at Lambeth Palace, early in June, on which occasion the Archbishop of Canterbury will officiate, being assisted by the Bishops of London, Winchester, and Ripon. The new bishop will not be entitled to a seat in the House of Lords until another vacancy arises on the episcopal bench, other than in the dioceses of Canterbury, York, London, Durham, and Winchester.

THE CLERGY AND THE NEW CEMETERIES.—The Rev. T. J. Rowsell, of St. Peter's, Stepney, has just issued to his parishioners an address, in which he says:—

Cemeteries for the burial of the dead, from London and the suburbs, have been considered a necessity, and for the sanitary condition of our crowded population this has proved a wise and careful regulation. But one painful result has necessarily attended the closing of churchyards and distance of cemeteries, and that is the almost entire cessation of the pastoral influence and the affectionate intercourse between the parish priest and the bereaved members of his flock at the sacred time of sorrow and mourning, when the hand of God is specially recognised, and his providential touch most felt. He adds—

As far as I can form an opinion, our funerals are too expensive and extravagant, and I heartily wish and exhort you to resist all pomp and vanity in this, and in all our duties and lives; but I want it to be most distinctly understood that this service will be without money and without price, and that we consider it a very sacred and willing exercise of our duties amongst you.

THE CLERKENWELL INCUMBENCY.—On Monday, at a vestry, the Rev. R. Maguire was once more elected minister of the parish, this time without protest or poll. The rev. gentleman's induction may now be expected immediately.

CHURCH-RATE DEFEAT.—The small village of Bloden, near Woodstock, the whole of which belongs to the Duke of Marlborough, has refused by a majority of 8 to 4 to grant a Church-rate for the expenses of the current year.

A MINISTER'S WORK AND PAY.—At the recent meeting of the Scottish Congregational Union at Aberdeen, Dr. Alexander, of Edinburgh, said:—"I am ready, without any beating about the bush, to say that we are all underpaid for what we do. I was talking lately with a London business man—a successful merchant. It was about the time bishops were getting made, and we talked about their incomes. He said to me, 'And if it is a fair question, what do you get?' I told him. 'Well,' he answered, 'is that all you get?' 'Yes; and compared with what many of my brethren get, it is pretty fair.' 'And what do you do for that?' I said I would enlighten him upon this:—"In the first place I compose and write, what would be fully two pretty thick octavo volumes, about as much as any literary man bending over his pen thinks of doing, and more than some do in a year. In the next place, I have to do as much speaking every week as a lawyer at the bar in good practice. Then, in the third place, to do as much visiting as a surgeon in average practice would do. And, in the next place, I think I write as many letters as many of you great merchants do." 'Well,' he said, 'is yours an extraordinary case?' I said, not at all; a man's duties correspond with his sphere, but many of my brethren do as much, some of them perhaps a little more." 'Well,' he said again, 'they may say as much as they please about ministers getting too much for their work, but none of us would do half your work for four times your pay.'"

Religious Intelligence.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The Rev. Dr. Angus, president of the college in the Regent's-park, invited the ministers now in London attending the annual meetings of the Baptist societies, together with other ministers and friends of the Baptist Missionary Society, to meet on Saturday evening last, Mr. Underhill, the secretary of that institution,

who has just returned from India. About 250 accepted the invitation, and after enjoying the hospitalities provided, and enjoying much pleasing social intercourse, gathered together in one of the spacious rooms of the college, where the chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Steane. Prayer was offered by the Rev. B. W. Noel and the Rev. Mr. Philippo, who has laboured for many years at Spanish Town, Jamaica, and has just arrived in England, gave a sketch of his position and treatment when he first visited that island, and the estimation in which Christian ministers were now held. The Rev. Mr. Dendy, from Jamaica, was also invited to speak, but declined, in order to make way for Mr. Underhill, who spoke of the vastness of the field for Christian effort presented in British India, adverted to the hold which the superstitions of India had maintained for so many centuries, as a proof that they contained something congenial with the human intellect, and urged the importance of a more careful study of them, in order to arrive at the best mode of destroying their influence. Amongst the company was the Earl of Shaftesbury, who is to take the chair at the annual meeting to-morrow (Thursday); Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., and Lady Peto, Rev. John Graham, of Craven Chapel, as well as very many of the leading ministers of the denomination, both in town and country.

BAZAAR IN BIRMINGHAM.—In our advertising columns of to-day, a notice appears relative to the Birmingham School Institution for the Sons of Ministers. We have repeatedly directed attention to this admirable effort to extend the advantages of education to an important and interesting class, and we trust our readers will continue to show their interest therein.

BRAMLEY, NEAR LEEDS.—On Easter Tuesday, April 14th, a tea meeting was held in connection with the settlement of the Rev. John Compton as pastor of the Baptist Church, Bramley. Nearly 400 persons sat down to tea. The Rev. Dr. Acworth, President of Horton College, presided; and, after the Rev. James Rowson (Independent) had engaged in prayer, Mr. Colcroft, the senior deacon, made a statement on behalf of the Church, to which Mr. Compton responded. Deeply interesting addresses then followed by the Rev. Clement Bailache, Leeds; Rev. J. Foster, Farsley; Rev. R. Brewer, Leeds; Rev. S. G. Green, B.A., Horton College; Rev. W. Walters, Halifax; Rev. T. Hanson, Idle; Rev. M. Merrill (Wesleyan), Bramley; and the Rev. S. Compton (Independent), Settle.

BRAMPTON, CUMBERLAND.—The Rev. G. Crowther Smith, late of Cotton End Theological Institution, having received and accepted a very cordial invitation from the Church and congregation at Brampton, Cumberland, and having for the last six months laboured under the most encouraging circumstances, was, on Tuesday, 14th April, publicly recognised as pastor in the above place of worship. On the previous day, the county association of ministers and delegates met at Brampton to encourage the newly-elected pastor in his work. Rev. T. Hind, of Workington, preached a sermon. On the morning of Tuesday the introductory discourse was delivered by Rev. H. Sanders, of Whitehaven, who gave a condensed and eloquent exposition of the principles of Independency. The Rev. W. Brewis, of Penrith, asked the usual questions. Satisfactory answers having been returned, Rev. J. Harper, of Alston, presented a pathetic and fervent prayer. After which, Rev. J. F. Falding, M.A., President of Rotherham College, gave a solemn and truly practical charge. After the public dinner a tea meeting was held, when upwards of 200 persons sat down to tea in the schoolroom, which was beautifully decorated with appropriate mottoes, &c. After which some excellent and useful speeches were delivered appropriate to the occasion. At seven o'clock of the same day the Rev. J. Spong, Mr. Smith's former pastor, preached an excellent and useful discourse to the Church and people. All the services were well attended.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.—The friends of the Colonial Missionary Society breakfasted together on Wednesday morning, at the Congregational library, in Bloomfield-street, to meet the Rev. J. Poore, who has just returned from Australia, to obtain a number of suitable ministers to take the charge of new and rising Congregational Churches in that country. The chair was taken by James Spicer, Esq., treasurer to the Colonial Missionary Society. After a brief address from the Chairman, the Rev. James Poore gave a most interesting account of the present state of the Australian colonies, having especial reference to their religious needs and prospects. With regard to Victoria, he said, the soil was singularly rich, producing 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and 100 bushels of maize. It abounded in all kinds of minerals, and in 1856 yielded 147 tons of gold, equal to 14,000,000. Its imports in that year were valued at eleven millions, and its exports at thirteen millions. Where an Englishman ate 30 lbs. of sugar a year, the Victorian ate 150 lbs., and 10 lbs. of tea to every 2 lbs. consumed by the Englishman. There was a very earnest religious life among the colonists, and all sects worked harmoniously together. The Bishop of Melbourne was an active, excellent, and godly man—he went from one part of his diocese to another in an open cart of very humble character. The Presbyterians were strong there, and the Wesleyans very active and enterprising; but for their efforts the gold-fields would have presented far worse scenes of demoralisation than they actually did. A picture which had circulated of the Bishop preaching on the stump of a tree, was really the portrait of a Wesleyan minister. The Independents were, as yet, but a small body in this colony—there was great need of Congregational

pastors here, eight more at least. South Australia had been our pet colony, and had, undoubtedly, great capabilities. It was, however, bankrupt till the Burra Burra copper mines were worked. The discovery of the gold-fields elsewhere drew all the working population away, and the colony would have been ruined had not the idea of establishing an overland gold escort to Adelaide instead of Sydney been hit upon. Here the Independents were strong. Mr. Stow, of Adelaide, was an admirable man, who, in the great cause in which he had engaged, had suffered great privations, and had endured all kinds of hardship; but such was the skill and wisdom that he had manifested in his work, that he had been most prosperous as a minister, and had become a great power and influence for good in the land. Mr. Poore read extracts from a letter written by Mr. Stow, on the selection of men for this work in the colonies. The Independents could take fifty ministers if they were sent out gradually; the people were in earnest, and would take care of the comfort of their pastors. They wanted six city ministers of the first rank; for they would have to preach, not to people like the English, accustomed to a worn-out civilisation, but to an educated and picked population. The whole prospects of the colony were very gladdening. The temperature was steadier than in England, and agriculture was improving the climate. The land was peopled by a fresh and earnest race of Englishmen. State grants for religion would ere long be abolished, for Protestants objected to sharing them with Catholics. What they wanted was, more labouring men and more pastors. Mr. Stow echoed the feelings of Australians when he said, "Do justice to your children, and we will be new England." Mr. Poore was much applauded on resuming his seat. Dr. Tidman expressed his satisfaction at hearing of the Catholic spirit pervading all sects of Christians in Australia, and his conviction that this could only be the case where one sect was not elevated above the rest by connection with the state. Mr. J. Remington Mills thought that if they were ever to have a suitable ministry for Australia, it must be educated there; at present, however, it was quite necessary to send out all the ministers asked for. The chairman stated that the Rev. Mr. Fletcher went to Australia, purposely to prepare young men for the ministry, and was now engaged in that work. Mr. Dawson, of Australia, endorsed many of Mr. Poore's statements. Mr. Bateman having suggested that Mr. Poore should be engaged by the committee to go through England as a lecturer on Australia, the chairman said that something of the kind had already been arranged. The Rev. J. Alexander, Mr. Lloyd, of Sydney, Mr. Perry, of Chelmsford, and other gentlemen, also took part in the proceedings of this interesting meeting.

ESSEX CONGREGATIONAL UNION, OR HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The annual sermons on behalf of this valuable institution were preached on Sabbath, the 19th inst., in the London-road Chapel, Chelmsford, by the Rev. Edwin Davies, of Billericay, when the collections amounted to the noble sum of 71l.

FARNHAM, SURREY.—On Tuesday, April 14, the Rev. J. Ketley, jun., was ordained as pastor of the Independent Church, Farnham, Surrey. The Rev. John Pulling, of Deptford, read the Scriptures and prayed; the Rev. H. B. Creak, M.A., one of the professors of Airedale College delivered the introductory discourse. The Rev. John Corbin, of Hornsey, London, asked the usual questions, which were answered by the young minister in a very satisfactory manner, and the Rev. J. Ketley, of Demerara, father of the new pastor, offered the ordination prayer. The Rev. R. Ferguson, LL.D., F.R.S., of Ryde, delivered the charge to the minister, which he was unanimously requested to publish, and the Rev. Mr. Webster, of Sutton, closed the engagements by prayer. At the evening service, the devotional exercises were conducted by the Rev. J. H. Hughes, of Odiham; the sermon to the Church and congregation was preached by the Rev. Thomas Adkins, who kindly took that part of the service in the stead of the Rev. George Clayton, who was prevented by illness from being present.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—At the quarterly meeting of the town and country directors of this Society, held yesterday week, the Rev. W. Ellis was present, and gave most interesting details of the present condition of Madagascar, and of the native Christians in that island.

MALTON.—The Rev. B. Shakespeare, of Kilham, Yorkshire, has accepted a unanimous invitation to the Pastorate of the Baptist Church, Malton, Yorkshire.

NEW COLLEGE.—The important post of Principal of New College, St. John's Wood, has, we believe, been offered to the Rev. Dr. Halley, of Manchester, and will probably be accepted.

PRESENTATION.—The friends connected with Tetworth Independent Chapel, Oxon, have recently presented their late pastor, Rev. James Young, with a very handsome and valuable Bible, with inscription, and also an elegant purse, in token of esteem, and of their appreciation of his labours among them for upwards of nine years.

SALEM CHAPEL, DOVER.—At the bazaar and tea meeting recently held in the schoolrooms of the above chapel, the sum of 370l. was realised towards liquidating a mortgage of 600l. which has long existed in connection with the building. It appears that a private friend of the Rev. A. Pitt, the minister of this chapel, had sent him 100l. towards this object, on condition that the sum of 270l. additional was raised by the 25th ult. The members of Salem Chapel, when this kind offer was made known to them, had just defrayed the cost of a new school recently built over the former one, and amounting to

145l.; but this proposal was too tempting to be refused; and the result was that 270l. was collected in various ways, including the bazaar and meeting advertised to, thus furnishing 370l. towards the reduction of the mortgage.—*Dover Chronicle*.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, NEWCASTLE.—The annual services of this sanctuary were celebrated on Sunday last, the 19th instant, when the Rev. Thomas Binney, of London, officiated, whose well-merited popularity as a preacher, associated with this northern metropolis being the place of his nativity, brought together a great concourse of hearers, many of whom warmly and commendably sympathise with the minister and people assembling in St. Paul's. The edifice, capable of comfortably accommodating 700 persons, was densely filled before the time of worship both morning and evening. When the time of service was intimated, the preacher, notwithstanding his stalwart and athletic frame, had difficulty in making his way from the vestry to the pulpit. He chose as his text, Matt. xxvi. 38. Here was a fitting theme for the mighty mind, benevolent heart, and capacious powers of the preacher, whence emanated those graphic delineations of the divinity, sympathy, and sufferings of the great Redeemer as deeply impressed the solemn audience, and we hope, under the blessing of God, edified a goodly portion thereof, and which we trust will be remembered and told of—and, above all, exemplified—in after life, which is the great end of preaching, not present excitement and admiration, but real, living, lasting benefit. The pecuniary object of these services is the liquidation of the debt on the chapel, and the proceeds, inclusive of the lecture on Tuesday evening, the 21st, it is hoped will amount to 70l. Sunday was a great day in Newcastle. In addition to Mr. Binney at St. Paul's, Dr. James Hamilton preached at John Knox Church, and Dr. Munro at Trinity Presbyterian Chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Rees at Bewick-street.—*Newcastle Paper*.

THE REV. W. HICKMAN SMITH, having relinquished his connection with the Liberation of Religion Society, has accepted a cordial invitation to the Pastorate of the Congregational Church, Walton, Norfolk, and intends to enter upon his labours on the first Sunday in May.

TWERTON, BATH.—On Good Friday, April the 10th, the well-built and commodious rooms erected for the use of the Sabbath school in connection with the Baptist Church at Twerton, were publicly opened. On the morning of the day, a goodly number assembled to seek the Divine benediction on the engagements of the day. In the afternoon about 150 sat down to public tea, and in the evening a public service was held in the chapel. Thomas Thompson, Esq., the well-known friend of Sabbath schools, took the chair, and made an interesting and useful address. The Rev. E. Clarke, pastor of the church, gave a history of the school. From the statements he made it appears that about 3,000 children have been instructed in the school; that four ministers have been raised up from its ranks, three Baptists and one of Lady Huntingdon's Connection; that about 700 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed through its agency; and that upwards of sixty scholars have connected themselves with the Baptist Church at Twerton. The school now numbers upwards of 160. Mr. Thomas, Mr. Hancock, Secretary of the Bath Sunday School Union, and also the Rev. H. Webley, Baptist minister, of Coosham, addressed the meeting.

WESTERN COLLEGE.—The Rev. J. Charlton has resigned his post at Rotherham College to succeed the Rev. Dr. Allott at Plymouth.

ZION CHAPEL, CLOVER-STREET, CHATHAM.—On Thursday, the 23rd April, the Rev. James Coutts, formerly of Regent's-park College, was publicly recognised as pastor of the Church and congregation assembling in this place of worship. The proceedings commenced with a social tea meeting, at which at least two hundred persons were present. This was immediately followed by a public meeting. The Rev. J. S. Hall, of Ebenezer Chapel, Chatham (Independent), commenced the service with reading and prayer. Mr. W. Ashby, one of the deacons, then stated the reasons which had induced the Church to invite the Rev. J. Coutts to become their pastor; after which, the Rev. Dr. Angus (President of Regent's-park College) delivered a deeply impressive address to the minister. He was followed by the Rev. W. G. Lewis, of London, who addressed some most important remarks to the Church and congregation. The concluding prayer was then offered by the Rev. S. Rofe (formerly of Smarden). A very large concourse of people attended this deeply interesting service, and members of all religious denominations were present in great numbers to welcome the youthful pastor to the scene of his future labours.

Correspondence.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

To the Editor of the *Nonconformist*.

SIR,—I was much surprised at the tone adopted in your Summary this week, with reference to the meeting in Cowper-street on the 20th inst. You speak of such movements as "premature," and "only calculated to retard the object they are intended to advance." "No reasonable man," you say, "expects that manhood suffrage can, under existing circumstances, be carried. By insisting on so large a measure, the working classes, or those who affect to lead them, will succeed in obtaining—nothing."

I certainly was not prepared to find the *Nonconformist* objecting to a given course of action, involving important principles, that, under existing circumstances, those who pursue it cannot hope to be completely successful. In cases of mere expediency (in which one of two or more measures is to be preferred according to an estimate of probable advantages) I can understand the propriety of such

an objection. But when questions of fundamental right and wrong are in issue, it is very seldom, if ever, entitled to much consideration. At all events, it is so often employed by the upholders of monopoly and injustice with a view to stave off unwelcome changes, that the use of it at any time is peculiarly liable to invidious interpretation.

The question of manhood suffrage is too vitally important to be allowed to take the subordinate rank of a political expedient. It claims to be regarded as lying at the very foundation of popular government and genuine freedom. You have, yourself, ere now, argued convincingly in favour of the right of the people, as such, to the unfettered exercise of the functions of self-government; and I do you the justice to believe that you are as ready as ever to maintain it now. You have also contended, with admirable power and perseverance, for the necessity and sound policy (in order to do justice to a good cause) of laying down broad principles of action, and carrying them out to their legitimate consequences, without regard to the conveniences of party, or to suggestions of timid and half-hearted friends. It appears to me that if the masses of the people will take up the question of the franchise, and urge their right to it, and to its necessary guarantees, on the country and the Legislature, in an earnest spirit, with patient, unflinching energy—rigidly confining themselves to strictly legal modes of action—it appears to me that they will very effectively put into practice some of the most important lessons which it has been the special honour of the *Nonconformist* to inculcate on its readers from the day of its birth.

I cannot believe that you have seriously taken up the position with regard to the suffrage which the language you have used would seem to imply. For is it not precisely that which, on matters ecclesiastical, you have had most frequent occasion to assail? Have not those who have most powerfully contributed to thwart your efforts against national Church establishments, been the men who would have dissuaded you from proceeding on the broad ground that such establishments are essentially irreligious and unjust? Have they not said continually that the idea of inducing Parliament to recognise your principles was thoroughly Utopian, and that in urging practical measures with any such purpose, you were only injuring the cause you professed to serve?

The Anti-Corn-Law League encountered the same kind of opposition from those who would fain have been thought to sympathise in their general views; and has furnished, in spite of it, a splendid example of success. To extort a measure for the total abolition of the Corn-laws from a landlord Parliament was at least as apparently hopeless an achievement as to obtain the enactment of manhood suffrage is at present. Many advised that more moderate demands should be made; and there can be no doubt that if Lord John Russell's proposal of a five-shilling fixed duty had been accepted by the monopolists, the concession of total repeal might have been indefinitely postponed. The League steadily refused all terms of compromise with the huge wrong they were banded to destroy, and the event has amply vindicated the wisdom of their course. Let the advocates of popular rights in this day imitate their example. Let the claim of every man not guilty of crime to a voice in the Government be based on the fact that he is a man, where of right it lies, far above the petty squabbles of mere party politicians about comparative intelligence or education, or the miserable difference between a five and a ten pound rating—which are often nothing more than contentions as to which of the great parties in the state can most successfully obtain electoral support—the controversy with legislative monopoly would be elevated to its proper dignity of a contest for human right; and sooner or later it must succeed. And all the sooner for being cast loose from the trammels of a compromising policy. Party politicians will no doubt be ready with compromises. Let not the people reject any advances towards a recognition of their claims; and, while abating nothing of their righteous demands, let them accept of any instalments, from whatever quarter the offer may come.

I cannot regard as "premature" any spontaneous demonstrations of opinion on the part of the people, in the present posture of public affairs. For some years past they have been quietly waiting for something to be done on this question by professedly liberal Governments, whose influence has been effectually excited against reform, by closing the lips of reformers, until at length a so-called Liberal Ministry has the effrontery to say that the people do not want reform, or they would be more earnest in demanding it. If, as seems to be anticipated, a number of influential public men are ready to take the van in some well-defined movement in the cause of the people, nothing surely can be better adapted to supply them with a reason for action, and to support them in it, than a full and systematic expression of the people's wants. There is no reason to fear embarrassment from the asking too much, if only legitimate modes of agitation be employed, and a readiness evinced to accept of any substantial improvements in our representative system that may be presently attainable. If any number of public men are prepared to lay before the country a scheme of reform which they deem immediately practicable, the sooner they declare themselves the better. In the meantime every honest expression of popular opinion and desire should be welcomed as a timely contribution to the common cause.

I am, dear Sir, yours respectfully,
JOHN LIGGINS.

Southwark, April 24, 1857.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS.

BAPTIST HOME MISSIONS.—On Monday evening, the annual meeting of the Baptist Home Mission Society was held in the Poultry Chapel, Cheapside, Mr. Peter Broad in the chair. The Rev. Mr. Davis read an encouraging report. New churches had been formed, or old ones revived, in Madeley (Shropshire), Ely, Loughborough, Rickmansworth, and Uxbridge. The number of central stations assisted during the year was ninety-seven, twenty-four of which belong to affiliated societies; the number of subordinate and tributary stations 113—making a total of 210. The number of Sunday schools is 99, containing about 1,000 teachers and 7,000 scholars. The places of worship will accommodate 27,000; the number of weekly hearers is from 17,000 to 18,000; 239 had

been added by baptism, during the year; and the number of members in the churches is now upwards of 4,000. The society did not confine itself to the pulpit, but preached in the open air, and endeavoured to win over to the Saviour by visits, and the exhibition of Christian kindness. The cash accounts showed a total of receipts amounting to 4,043l. 19s. 2d.; and an expenditure (including 3,268l. for strictly missionary expenses) to 4,038l. 14s. 2d.; leaving a balance in favour of the society of 5l. 5s., against which was to be placed an aggregate debt to the banker of 240l. The Rev. T. Hands (Salisbury) remarked that Parliamentary reform, education, and refinement, were all good in their way, and he hoped that reform might realise all that was expected from it; but education and refinement had existed in Greece and Rome concurrently with the greatest rottenness and immorality, and nothing could meet the wants, and passions, and evils of mankind, except the truths and influence of the gospel, eliciting first love and gratitude to God, and then, as its consequence, loving kindness in all the relations of humanity. The other speakers were the Revs. J. P. Chown (Bradford), C. Stovell (London), S. A. Tipple (Norwood), J. Davis (Portsea), and J. Edwards (Nottingham).

BAPTIST TRACT SOCIETY.—The sixteenth annual meeting of this society was held on Thursday evening at Trinity Chapel, Trinity-street, Southwark; Mr. Robert Lush, barrister, in the chair. The Secretary read a lengthened report of the operations of the society for the year just terminated. The report stated that that year had been, in many respects, more cheering than any of its predecessors. One cause for special congratulation was the increase of income derived from a legacy of 100l. from the late Mrs. Shorrocks. This had relieved the committee from embarrassments which had been felt in some preceding years, owing to the small amount of funds at their disposal. Many interesting narrative tracts had been added to the society's list, thus augmenting their means of usefulness. The number of tracts printed from Dec. 31, 1855, to Dec. 31, 1856, was 84,000, which, with those printed since 1841, made a total of 2,512,750. By the treasurer's account, it appeared that the receipts for the year (including the legacy of 100l.) was 151l. 16s. 11d., and that there was a balance, after defraying various expenses, of 47l. 4s. 1d. The Rev. J. G. Oncken (the society's missionary in Germany), the Rev. Dr. Ackworth, Rev. F. Willis, Mr. William Stokes, Mr. William Jackson, Rev. W. Landels, and Rev. H. J. Betts, delivered addresses in support of the objects of the society.

PROMOTION OF RELIGIOUS KNOWLEDGE AMONGST THE POOR.—The annual *soirée* and meeting of the Book Society for Promoting Religious Knowledge among the Poor, was held on Wednesday evening at the City of London Coffee House, Ludgate-hill; Thomas Chambers, Esq., Common Serjeant, presided. There was a numerous attendance. The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said there were very few societies—certainly very few religious societies—which dated so far back as the year 1750, and had continued in full and vigorous operation, extending their usefulness as they proceeded, for the long period of 107 years. The efforts which were every day being made for the spread of education, were lessening the need of a national scheme, and were taking away from under the feet of those who advocated it, the ground upon which they stood; and he was strong in the belief that it would be found the people of England would do for themselves what the Government could not do for them. Such societies as these, therefore, were of great advantage in forwarding the spread of education. The Rev. J. Vale Mummery, the secretary, read the report of the committee for the past year. The sales at the Depository had been more than doubled, and were still steadily increasing, so that there was every prospect of an extended field of usefulness. The room at the Soho Bazaar continued to yield remunerative returns; and last September the committee had commenced a system of book hawking, having employed two hawkers, who had visited several districts and localities about London, and disposed of a large number of religious books and tracts. The committee impressed upon their friends the propriety of making their purchases of books at the Repository, by which means the funds of the society would be materially increased. The treasurer's accounts showed an income for the year of 3,319l. 4s. 7d., and an outlay of 3,318l. 7s. 4d., leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of 17s. 3d.; there was also 2,995l. 18s. 7d. of stock in Three per Cent. Consols, now standing in the names of the trustees. The Rev. H. J. Hatch, chaplain of Wandsworth Prison, moved the adoption of the report. The Rev. Isaac Lord, of Ipswich, next moved a resolution, to the effect that the meeting devoutly recognised the Divine blessing which had rested upon the operations of the society during the past year, and earnestly prayed that God might crown all its future efforts with a still larger measure of success. The Rev. Dr. Leask, the Rev. Mr. Barker, the Rev. Mr. Rose, and Joseph Payne, Esq., also addressed the meeting.

SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.—The fourteenth annual meeting of this society took place on Friday evening at the Freemasons' Hall. Sir Culling Eardley was to have presided, but was prevented through illness from appearing, and, in his absence, the Hon. Somerset Maxwell was called to the chair. A letter was read by the Secretary from Sir Culling Eardley, expressing regret that he was unable to attend the meeting, and alluded to the prospect of aiding the object of the society in a more favourable state of the money market, by the construction of the Jerusalem railway, upon which a satisfactory report had been received

from Sir John McNeill. The Chairman urged the claims of the society upon all Christians, upon the ground of its purely Christian character, being promoted by all denominations of Christians. The Secretary read the annual report, which stated at great length the labours of the nineteen missionaries of the society during the last year, in Manchester, in London, and in the principal towns on the continent and in Syria. It announced that financially speaking the society was in a satisfactory position, though it did not receive that amount of support to which its purely Christian spirit entitled it. The income was found adequate to the expenditure, but the times required greater activity. The expenditure had been less than in the previous year, the principal items being missionaries' salaries and printing. The balance with which the year was commenced was 860*l.*, and the total income of the year was 4,286*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.*, and the expenditure 4,045*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, showing a balance in the hands of the society of 1,101*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* The Rev. Mr. Christopher, in moving that the report be adopted, alluded to the fact of a minister connected with the city mission having devoted himself in his leisure to the study of Hindostanee, in order to teach the principles of Christianity to the retinue of the sovereigns of Oude in this country, in which labour he was at this time engaged, and recommended his example for imitation to the friends of that society. The Rev. E. Hoole seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted. Resolutions for promoting the objects of the society having been proposed and carried, the meeting separated.

TURKISH MISSIONS AID SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Monday afternoon, at Willis's Rooms. The chair was occupied by Mr. Trotter, and subsequently by the Earl of Shaftesbury, who was unable to be present at the commencement of the proceedings. The Secretary read copious extracts from the annual report, from which it appeared that the Society's funds are applied chiefly in aid of the American missionaries in Turkey, who have numerous stations in that empire, and through whose agency it was stated Protestant Christianity has been for many years successfully promulgated among Mohammedans and members of the Greek Church. It was announced that a new mission was about to be undertaken in Bulgaria, for which considerable sums of money had been specially subscribed. The beneficial effects of the late commercial and religious concessions of the Turkish authorities were alluded to, and notice was taken of the establishment of an Armenian newspaper under Protestant auspices,—the religious press being, as was alleged, as free in Turkey as it was in England. The American missionaries in Persia had suffered great persecution on the pretext of their being religious agents; but since the return of peace they had been allowed to resume their labours. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. T. Aveling, the Rev. Mr. Sterne (missionary to the Jews at Constantinople, who bore testimony to the zeal and earnestness of the American missionaries, and declared that a great change was taking place in the Mohammedan mind), and Gen. Sir W. F. Williams (of Kars). The last-named speaker bore testimony, from long personal observation, to the great value of the labours of the American missionaries in Turkey and Persia, and to the zeal and assiduity with which they discharged their calling, even amid the most discouraging circumstances. Several other addresses having been delivered, a vote of thanks was unanimously accorded to the chairman, the Earl of Shaftesbury, who said that the American missionaries in Turkey merited the fullest confidence that could be reposed in them; that it would have been inexpedient and discourteous to establish an English mission in the same field; and that English Christians could not do better than give the existing mission their earnest support. This was especially necessary in reference to the mission to Bulgaria. The Bulgarians, being an earnest and simple-minded race of men, speaking the Slavonic language, were much coveted by certain Powers to whom he need not refer; and it was well known that the Greek hierarchy were most anxious to recover the influence they once possessed in that State. The present conflict, therefore, was of extreme moment. If they were permitted to acquire the coveted power, speaking humanly, the great issue that England desired would be seriously retarded; but if we could assist the Bulgarians, by the aid of the American missionaries, to throw off their yoke, the great question of the East would be advanced by half a century. It was clear that the forms of government existing in the East could not exist much longer, and it was, therefore, important that the people should be taught to govern themselves, and made fit recipients and true upholders of civil and religious liberty, which could only be effected by the promulgation of Protestant Christianity among them. The benediction having been pronounced, the meeting separated.

THE LATE ELECTION.

LEITRIM ELECTION.—The polling for this county was concluded on Friday, with the following result:—

Mr. H. L. Montgomery	1,549
Mr. Brady	985
Mr. Tenison	588

This is the last election, so that the new House of Commons is now complete.

THE HUDDERSFIELD ELECTION.—The following extract from a private letter of a gentleman in Huddersfield will show the reason why Mr. Cobden was defeated there: "I feel ashamed to speak about Huddersfield sending a man like Mr. Akroyd in preference to Mr. Cobden to Parliament; but we have all got so very wealthy these last few years, that if

we did not join the Tories and the aristocrats we should be nothing thought of. Akroyd is a Tory in disguise—a very wealthy manufacturer and country gentleman. For some time past he has been joining the aristocracy, the noblemen, the bishops, &c. He was a Dissenter a few years ago, and the whole family attended the Methodist chapel; but now he goes to the Church, he keeps a Church minister to preach to his work people, and he is building a new church, at a cost of 20,000*l.* When I tell you all this, you will not wonder at our sending such a man to Parliament. We have 158 publicans in Huddersfield, and 153 of them voted for Akroyd."—*Morning Star*.

THE ROCHDALE ELECTION.—The list of the voters polled at the last general election in our borough has now been published, by order of the non-electors committee; and gives us the results of the poll in each of the three wards, and we find that although upon the gross, Mr. Miall was left in a minority of 48, yet, taking Wardleworth and Castleton, the two largest wards, the numbers are, Miall, 411, Ramsay, 406, leaving Mr. Miall in a majority of 5! It is Spotland, the ward least able to resist the weight of intimidation and corruption, which reverses the verdict come to by the general character and intelligence of the town, by giving to Ramsay a majority of 53 over the Liberal candidate. The kind of influence, which some of the leading employers of labour in that ward have never scrupled to employ, is too notorious to need remark. The list is further classified in accordance with the professions and callings of the voters, and here again we are furnished with food for reflection. Out of 72 trades enumerated, there are for Miall, 33, for Ramsay, 30; neutralised 9; once more giving to Mr. Miall a majority of 3! It seems that auctioneers, bakers, blacksmiths, confectioners, hair-dressers, and over-lookers are equally divided in their political opinions; farmers, gardeners, and coal proprietors, representing, we suppose, the agricultural interest, are unanimously for Ramsay; dentists, greengrocers, and shuttle-makers, unanimously for Miall. The Liberal candidate has the far larger portion of the suffrages of drapers, grocers, and ministers, whilst beersellers and attorneys, publicans and doctors, give majorities to Sir A. Ramsay. Still our present member only represents 30 trades and professions out of 72. Indeed it is sufficiently clear that so far as the electors are concerned, the middle classes remain true to liberalism, and the top and bottom of the social scale united to return the Tory candidate. How much money went out of the pockets of the top in securing the suffrages of the bottom, it is of course impossible for us to say. Nevertheless, it is a circumstance not a little significant, that while the grocers and drapers gave Mr. Miall a majority of 61, the publicans and beersellers threw nearly all their suffrages into the opposite scale, giving Ramsay 109 votes against 26; the beersellers giving to their candidate his entire majority within a single vote. There are 16 beersellers against 63, being 47 in favour of the obstructive candidate. If 50 of these gentlemen received 6*l.* each, it would amount to more than the entire expense of Mr. Miall's committee. At any rate the public, electors and non-electors, will now be aware that it is to that class (with some honourable exceptions) who are most dependent upon the public, and who profess most strongly to advocate public rights, that they are indebted for the rejection of their late member. Even if their votes had been equally divided, he would have been returned by a majority of 19! Next follows the list of neutrals, amounting to the large number of 142. In running over these names, any one well acquainted with the constituency would easily perceive that more than two kinds of them are persons who have either at former elections voted on the Liberal side, or who are at least well known as entertaining Liberal opinions. The neutrality of some of them has been gained by devices to which no honourable man would resort; that of others, gentlemen of position and respectability, was induced by reasons of which we have already frankly expressed our opinion. We have said two-thirds of them are Liberals, but if even one-half had voted, Mr. Miall would have been returned by 23, despite the public-house influence; nay, one-third of them had the power to call into requisition the casting-vote of the returning officer.—*Rochdale Observer and Standard*.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—All election petitions must be presented within fourteen days of the opening of the session; but the committees will not proceed to investigate the allegations of bribery, &c., until about the middle of June. By the new act (17 and 18 Vic., c. 102) if bribery is proved, the member returned is disqualified to sit in the existing Parliament, and he may be sued for penalties—100*l.* penalty for each offence. The rule as to the presentation of petitions within fourteen days is by an order of the late Parliament. Either a candidate or voter may present a petition against a sitting member. A recognisance with the sureties is to be entered into to pay all costs or 1,000*l.* may be paid into the Bank of England. Counsel may appear for either party, and the committee proceed with the list of persons bribed. Hitherto there has been no opportunity to test the operation of the new Bribery Act, as the last general election was in 1852. The sections seemed to be worded with a good deal of care, but it remains to be seen whether they will reach the several cases about to be presented to the select committees. The Speaker will nominate "The General Election Committee," and the select committees will be named and proceed to try the several matters brought before them. The select committees have power to examine witnesses, and to require the production of documents. The expense of election petitions must be very great,

and some time must elapse before the select committees can report their decision to the house. It is said that Mr. Phinn, the barrister, will resume his Parliamentary business before the select committees. The fees are considerable, and some years ago very large sums were made by barristers who practised before the election committees.

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW AND ITS AUTHOR.

The Hon. Neil Dow, the originator and strenuous advocate of the Maine Liquor Law, arrived in Liverpool on Monday week, by the Royal Mail steamship *Europa*, having been invited by the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance to visit this country, for the purpose of making known the principles of the law, and of detailing its operations and the present state of the principles of temperance in the United States. He was received on board by Mr. Samuel Pope, honorary secretary of the Alliance, and several other well-known temperance advocates, and conducted to Brown's Temperance Coffee-house, Clayton-square. On arriving at the hotel Mr. Pope proceeded formally to welcome the honourable gentleman, which, he said, he felt sincere pleasure and gratification in doing, the more especially at this time, when a statement made by Mr. J. B. Gough—namely, "that the temperance cause in the United States was in a depressed state, that more liquor was sold now than he had ever before known in Massachusetts, and that it was the same in the other States"—was being made very powerful use of by the enemies of temperance. Mr. Pope, having read letters from the Earl of Harrington, Sir C. Trevelyan, and Dr. Lees, expressing their regret that they were unable to meet Mr. Dow, then proceeded to trace the route which the honourable gentleman would probably take in his tour through this country. On Thursday Mr. Pope said he will attend a meeting at Manchester in the Free-trade Hall. In the following (this) week he will visit Preston, Bolton, and Bradford. Thence he will proceed to Huddersfield, Sheffield, Leeds, and Glasgow, and he will be present at the great annual assemblage of the Scottish Temperance League, who hold their meeting on the 11th of May. He will then visit the lace districts, Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, thence to the Potteries and on to Birmingham. He will then go on to London, attend two meetings at Exeter Hall, and visiting Ipswich and Bristol he will return to Manchester, to be present at the great ministerial conference in favour of the principles of the League, which will be held there on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of July next, and at which from 500 to 600 clergymen of all denominations will be present. He will then, in order, visit Macclesfield, the Highlands, Carlisle, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, Stirling, Dundee, Aberdeen, Dumfries, Newcastle, Sunderland, Liverpool, Carnarvon, Dublin, Cork, the Lakes of Killarney, Belfast, and then back to Manchester, where the operatives will give him a farewell entertainment. After leaving Great Britain he will attend the conference at Frankfurt and the agricultural show at Paris, where the prize to be given by the Belgian Government for the best essay on intemperance on the continent will be awarded.

The Hon. Mr. Dow briefly acknowledged the warmth of his reception, and referring to the state of the temperance question in America he said that what motive Mr. Gough could have in making the statement quoted it was impossible for him to imagine. He could not suppose that Mr. Gough would say anything that he did not believe to be true; but he was surprised that he should have made a statement which, on a little inquiry, he would have discovered not to be founded on fact. Like every other popular question, there had been many reactions in America on the question of the Maine Law; but for all that it was daily gaining ground. He could say without hesitation that the great majority of the people of New York were committed heartily to this great work—the extirpation of the traffic in the sale of intoxicating drinks. In New Hampshire the law was enforced; in Vermont the same was the case; and at the last elections in the State of Maine the Maine Law men carried the State by a great majority. They had no temperance man among them who was not a Maine Law man. Mr. Gough had lately returned from Illinois and Indiana, where drunkenness largely prevailed among the emigrant settlers, and perhaps, it was from what he saw in those States that he was led to make his erroneous statement in regard to the whole Union. Even in the slave States the cause was making rapid progress. The slave owners found that the traffic in intoxicating drinks damaged their property in human flesh; a temperate slave being worth \$1,500, while a drunken one was not worth half the money. On that account the appeal lay to the owners' pockets as well as their principles, and they were all in consequence becoming Maine Law men. The Rev. Mr. Steinthal inquired how the principle of the Maine Liquor Law operated at the elections in the United States. Mr. Dow entered into various details, showing that the principle was active then; and in 1856, in Maine, a party having got into power who supported the licensing system, they swept them all out, and of those who supported it, either in the House of Representatives or the Senate, only six were re-elected, the rest were swept off. He was himself elected mayor of Portland by the largest majority ever obtained and they swept the grog-shops clean off. The morning he left home a Maine Law man was elected mayor by a sweeping majority. They asked him would he not wait for the ballot? He said, "No, you have votes enough," and they telegraphed the result.

A numerous meeting of the advocates and friends

of the Maine Liquor Law movement was held in the Free-trade-hall, Manchester, on Thursday evening, to give a welcome to the Hon. Neil Dow, when Sir W. C. Trevelyan presided. An address was presented. Mr. Dow spoke in reply for nearly two hours, observing that this question of the Maine Law was of more importance to England, to its physical power and national glory, and to the prosperity and happiness of the people, than all other questions put together, save their relation to the Creator. If America had turned its attention to this question it was because its people had suffered more from intemperance than any other, excepting those of Old England. America owed to England her language, literature, and laws, as well as civil and religious freedom, but, great as was the obligation, she would more than have repaid all if England would take from America the great principle of protection from intoxicating drinks. The question of temperance had made steady progress in America, and whatever England might do, America would have this protection. They appealed to the Legislature in Maine without success, for they were many of them interested parties, and they then appealed to the people, who through the ballot-box swept out and decimated the opposing Legislature till the place that had known them knew them no more for ever; and if the people of England wanted such a law, they must get it in the same way. It was a political as well as moral question, because it involved the waste of enormous capital, of the physical power of the people, of food, raiment, and shelter for the people, and of the education of the rising generation. In America it was an axiom that their free institutions could not be perpetuated except by an intelligent and highly educated people, and the drinking customs kept hundreds of thousands of children away from the free schools. England was the most wealthy and powerful nation that ever existed, but she had within her more poverty, suffering, pauperism, and crime than had ever been in any nation under the sun, and for all these she had to thank the traffic in intoxicating drinks. Let those who said the law had been a failure in Maine, and those who doubted whether it had been a success, wait. He had no doubt the result would be an acknowledged triumphant success. Mr. Dow was loudly applauded.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.—The Liberal members of Hereford were entertained on Thursday at a public dinner in the town. The Right Hon. Sir George Cornewall Lewis presided. In the course of the evening Colonel Middleton Biddulph proposed the health of Lord Palmerston as "the representative of a progressive system of political reform in Church and State." The Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer replied. The right hon. gentleman attempted to show that the "sceptre of power" had fallen from the hands of the Conservative into those of the Liberal party. He then pointed out that as Lord Palmerston's Administration was composed of only one portion of the Liberal party, as soon as they failed to command the confidence of the country, the other portion would be prepared to offer their services. Sir George Lewis then vindicated the Government from the charge of a turbulent foreign policy, or of reckless expenditure at home, and, coming to the question of reform, Sir George Lewis said that her Majesty's Government, founding their actions upon the principle of progressive reform, they would seek to introduce all practical ameliorations in our domestic institutions, without disturbing the foundations of our national prosperity. He meant to say, that, eschewing organic changes, the Government of Lord Palmerston would endeavour to meet the necessities of existing circumstances without disturbing the fundamental principles of order and society.

REFORM AND ANTI-PALMERSTONIAN DEMONSTRATION AT CARLISLE.—One of the most crowded meetings ever held in Carlisle took place yesterday night week, "to take into consideration the claims of Lord Palmerston on public confidence, and the propriety of agitating for a new reform bill." Mr. Washington Wilks, editor of *The Carlisle Journal*, proposed in a speech which was much applauded, the following resolution:—

That this meeting, having no confidence in Lord Palmerston, calls upon the earnest friends of peace, retrenchment, and reform, immediately to agitate for a new reform bill, including in its provisions a large extension of the suffrage, and vote by ballot.

Mr. George Porter seconded the resolution.—Mr. Osborn moved, as an amendment, that the words referring to Lord Palmerston be erased. He expressed his general concurrence in the views of the mover, but advocated the omission of the words, "having no confidence in Lord Palmerston," for the sake of obtaining unanimity on the question of reform. The amendment having been seconded, Mr. Wilks replied. After some further discussion, the amendment and motion were put. For the former only twenty-four hands were held up, while for the resolution a great number were raised, and the resolution was carried amidst tremendous cheering.—Mr. Hamilton, non-elect, moved:—

That this meeting heartily approves of the formation of a Carlisle association of electors and non-electors for the promotion of a new reform bill, and pledges itself to support such association.

Mr. J. A. Cockburn, in seconding the resolution, passed an eloquent eulogy on Cobden and Bright as the advocates of peace and retrenchment, which was received with enthusiasm. The motion having been carried unanimously, the meeting concluded with a vote of thanks to the chairman, and three cheers for Mr. Wilks.

Mr. PALK, the Conservative member for South

Devon, lately dined with a numerous party of his father's tenantry at Torquay, and in the course of his speech, spoke as follows:—

I allude more particularly to the question of Church-rates. It is a question which has agitated the public mind for many years, and I think the time is now come when that question should for ever be set aside. But there are difficulties—difficulties of great importance. The law that would be good for populous towns like this, and for towns of even greater populations, will not altogether do for purely agricultural districts. But I do hope that the time has arrived when the question of Church-rates may be met without political feeling, and that each honourable man—and there are plenty of them—upon both sides, will together combine and accept that which I believe would settle the question for ever—a fair and honourable compromise. Gentlemen, I hardly know that I have yet acquired a position to enable me satisfactorily to bring the question before the House of Commons. I know too well that a bad advocate frequently damages a good cause. But whenever the question is brought before the house rest assured that I will endeavour to support or to suggest some measure, which I trust may have the concurrence of Dissenters and the acceptance of the Churchmen of England. Gentlemen, I look forward to the next session of Parliament with considerable apprehension. I think matters of vast public importance must be brought before the house; I think the watchwords which were said to bind party to party have disappeared; and I think that the time is come when it is necessary for every man, whatever his principles may be, to march with the times and to give effect to the opinion which has been clearly, and distinctly, and plainly expressed by the country at large, that the present state of the representation must be a subject for the consideration of the house. To that consideration I mean to bring an unbiassed and unprejudiced mind. I totally decline to pin my faith to, or to guide my actions by, any man. I will, with your permission, act as I think is best for you and best for the interests which you have entrusted into my care.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

Intelligence from Hong Kong, which comes down to March 15, is sad and important. The *Queen* steamer left that port on the 13th; the people on board, besides the captain, the engineer, and two sailors of the vessel, being passengers—two Europeans, some Portuguese and Chinese women, and about ten first-class and twenty second-class Chinese. There was no restriction put on the first-class Chinese. When near Macao these men got possession of the chest with arms while the captain and others were at dinner, and the first intimation that anything was wrong was a volley being fired into the cabin. One of the passengers, Mr. O. Cleverly, made a good but ineffectual resistance, and with a revolver wounded several of the Chinese. The captain was wounded, and jumped overboard, as also did the engineer and a European passenger; these have not since been heard of. Mr. Cleverly had his thigh fractured by a ball, but got overboard, and after being some time in the water, succeeded in reaching a lanch, and was taken in Macao. The other passengers were taken up the river in the *Queen*, and most of them have since arrived at Macao. They report the steamer to have been burnt. She had a valuable cargo on board at the time of the capture. The attack is said to have been conducted by Mandarin soldiers and pirates who were on board for the purpose. The *Queen* being under Portuguese colours, the Governor of Macao sent a representation to Yeh regarding the affair. It is stated that he declined to have anything to do with the vessel. After this occurrence it was discovered that the guns on board some of the other steamers had been rendered useless by spiking or otherwise, showing how extended the scheme was for perpetrating such atrocities.

Affairs in the Canton river had been very quiet for some time past. The imperialist junks were in great force. In the entrance in Fatsan Creek an attempt was made to dislodge them by the *Encounter*, small steamers, and boats of the squadron, on the 28th February, which failed, the *Encounter* not being able to get within 2,700 yards of the nearest junks, her bow pivot gun alone being able to reach them. The firing was kept up on both sides for upwards of two hours, when, as if by mutual consent, there was a cessation of hostilities. The Cantonese had not as yet commenced rebuilding the suburbs or forts. They have contented themselves by digging in salt into the soil of the Factory gardens, and making a few small batteries on the left bank of the river below the ruins of the French Folly. Not a boat was to be seen in Elliot Passage being exposed to the guns of *Encounter*, *Comus*, *Acorn*, *Elk*, and *Barracouta*. Whampoa was still in a deserted state. The *Nankin's* crew had been busily employed in destroying the South Fort, and this, the main branch of the river to Canton, was in the possession of Sir M. Seymour.

The Hong Kong papers contain particulars of an attack, and the burning of some Chinese men-of-war junks at Toong Choong, by the steamers *Auckland* and *Eagle*, with the loss of only one man belonging to the *Auckland*, after a few hours' engagement.

Speaking of Sir John Bowring, the *China Mail* says:—

"It is a most absurd thing to imagine, and a great error committed by the home government to suppose that a literary man of Sir John's stamp and calibre can ever be the proper ruler of a military colony, and we think we express the sentiments of the largest portion of Hong Kong, when we say that the authorities at home would be conferring an inestimable boon upon us by ordering his recall. Talent he has to a certain extent, and of a certain order; but, alas! for the application."

On the night of the 6th March, the bakery lately belonging to Eshing or Alum was burnt by in-

cediariea. The present owner had a large contract for bread for the army and navy on hand. About 700 barrels of flour were destroyed.

Another tragedy has occurred on board a ship taking Coolies from Swartow to Havannah. The *Gulnare*, British ship, left Swartow on the 11th, and next day there was an attempt made by the Coolies to take the vessel. They were fired upon, and after about 16 of their number were killed or wounded the disturbance was got under. An investigation into the matter is going on.

From Canton a good many of the native merchants have lately come down to Hong Kong to settle accounts, and in adjustment have, we understand, taken over goods to some extent that were stored in their pack-houses.

Pekin Gazette come down to the 11th of February. They contain reports of some successes of the Imperial troops over the insurgents. There is still no mention made of the state of matters at Canton. From Shanghai we learn that a band of rebels had burnt Hohow, in a great tea district in the province of Kiangse, and 15 chops of congou were lost. Along the coast all was quiet.

The *Pekin Gazette* of the 22nd November last contains a notice of collision between the Russians of Omsk and the people of Tarbagatai, or Tashtava, the most distant portion of the Chinese empire in contact with the Siberian frontier.

The Earl of Elgin is now in Paris, whence he will proceed almost immediately to China, *via* Marseilles and Alexandria. The gentlemen attached to the mission are the Hon. P. Bruce, Mr. Oliphant, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Fitzroy.

On Saturday, two companies of the Royal Sappers and Miners arrived at Woolwich from Chatham, and embarked on board the *Neleus*, transport-vessel, which left the harbour for China. Large quantities of ammunition were also shipped.

The *Paris Pays* contains the following, which must be taken at least with considerable reserve:—"A private letter from London, of the 23rd instant, communicates to us several facts connected with the expedition against China. Recent intelligence had been received from Malta that the health of General Ashburnham had improved. It was hoped he would shortly be able to resume his sea voyage and proceed to his destination. It appears that the number of the expeditionary troops, now about 15,000 strong, is to be raised to 20,000, and that measures are being taken to fill up vacancies and keep the effective force of each regiment to its full complement. Should the Chinese not come to terms, it is not thought that the operations of the war can be finished in one campaign. We are assured that the English intend seizing, in the first instance, on the island of Formosa, which is separated from the Chinese continent by the channel or straits of the same name. This island is a dependency of the Fou-kian province, which touches that of Kwang-Tung, of which Canton is the capital. The island of Formosa is 425 kilometres in length by 160 in breadth. It is rich, fertile, and very healthy."

INSURRECTION AT SARAWAK.

There has been a serious and almost successful attempt to get rid of the authority of Sir James Brooke by the Chinese settlers. On the 17th February, at midnight, about 200 Chinese commenced a most determined attack on the government people and property. They first secured possession of the two forts, one below and the other above the town of Kuchin (the seat of Rajah Brooke's authority), which were only garrisoned by 12 men, and having furnished themselves with all the arms and ammunition in the forts, they proceeded to the work of destruction. One party made an attack on the residence of Sir James Brooke, whilst the remainder assaulted the houses of Mr. Crookshank, the magistrate, and Mr. Middleton, also a government official. While the Chinese attacked the front of the house, Sir James Brooke, though unwell, succeeded in passing down the bath-room and swam across a creek near his house, by which means he succeeded in gaining the Malay village; thither also others of the European residents happily reached shortly afterwards. The assailants fired into Sir James Brooke's residence, killed Mr. Nicolets (a guest of the Rajah's), plundered the place of everything of value in their estimation, and then set fire to the building, ruthlessly destroying Sir James Brooke's excellent library and the valuable collections of his whole life. At the house of Mr. Crookshank the assailants met with a firm resistance, but that gentleman was overpowered; he defended his amiable and recently married lady with the utmost gallantry. Mrs. Crookshank was brutally wounded before his eyes, and dragged away when he was no longer able to defend her. Mrs. Crookshank was believed to have been killed, but happily next morning she was found in the jungle. Her wounded body was covered with cocoa-nut leaves. She was removed to the Mission-house, where, under the skilful treatment of the bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. M'Dougall, she was, at the date of the latest advices, doing well. The Government treasury was plundered of everything it contained, which was considerable; nearly every European had placed his money there as the most secure place. About 10,000 dollars belonging to the Borneo Company was carried off. In the course of a few hours a large amount of Government property was destroyed.

Next day the Chinese Kungsi stated that they had no hostile intentions against any one but persons connected with the Government; indeed they expressed a wish that Bishop M'Dougall and Messrs. Ruppell and Helms should act as their chieftains, whilst they unreservedly declared their determination to destroy Sir James Brooke and every one in his service.

During the day negotiations were opened with the Chinese, and it was arranged that they should depart, unmolested by the Malays, with the plunder they had obtained; at 4 p.m. they started up the river in their boats.

At Simunjang, on the 22nd February, Sir James Brooke received, in his retreat, intelligence of the retirement of the Chinese, whereupon he returned to the Sarawak river, but before he could land the Chinese Kungsi had a second time ventured down the river in great force (between 500 and 600). The return of the Chinese with so large a force compelled the Rajah to retire or venture a collision with an inadequate force. In the meantime the Kungsi people availed themselves of the time to commit further depredations on the Government property. Sir James Brooke proceeded to Linga, to secure the co-operation of the chief and the people of that district, but on his way the steamer *Sir James Brooke*, from Singapore, opportunely hove in sight. The Rajah and his party at once proceeded in the steamer to Kuchin and soon succeeded in driving the miscreants out of the town. The body or main force of the Chinese, driven from the town, were finally either cut off by the Dyaks, or were starved in the jungle. At the outset about 100 of the Chinese were killed. The warfare assumed a mode of irregular attack. The Dyaks were let loose, who from a large circuit, battue-like, drove the Chinese into their fastnesses, accompanied by great loss to the retreaters, were they hemmed in; in other words, there took place a kind of guerilla warfare of the most harassing character, grievously thinning the number of the rebels. Still the Chinese were undaunted; from their stronghold they ventured an attack in five prahus, and commenced ravaging the banks of the river. On the banks they constructed a stockade which they armed with four guns, and garrisoned by about 250 men with muskets, &c. Believing themselves to be secure the Chinese very foolishly neglected to secure their boats, which were captured by their opponents. The Chinese in the stockade were cut to pieces; in half an hour they lost from 100 to 120 men; the rest in the stockade, having lost their boats, took to the jungle. The effect of this signal attack was complete. A panic seized the Chinese, who successively fled from Balaida, Siniawan, and Bau. By the night of the 11th March the Kungsi people were in full retreat towards Sambas, closely followed by bands of Malays, who availed themselves of every opportunity to cut off the stragglers. The exact number of Chinese who perished during the retreat was very great: since out of a population of 4,000 to 5,000 Chinese belonging to the Kungsi, not more than 2,000 escaped the late retribution, including women and children.

On inquiry amongst the chieftans who acted against the Chinese, it was found that their loss did not exceed 12 Malays and Dyaks. The Chinese residents at Kuchin were completely restored to confidence when the steamer left, and had re-opened their shops. The immediate cause of this frightful attempt to destroy the whole of the Government European authorities at Sarawak is stated to have been the stringent measures which Sir James Brooke has found it expedient to adopt to prevent opium smuggling.

FRANCE.

The Grand Duke Constantine appears to be very popular at Toulon. At his visit to the Arsenal the crowd was immense, and his reception enthusiastic. A dinner was given at the Prefecture on the 21st, to which the staff officers were invited. On Wednesday morning the Grand Duke again visited the dockyard, and with much attention examined the construction of the new gunboats. He was invited for the evening to an extraordinary performance given by the Municipality at the theatre of Toulon. The Duke left for Marseilles on Monday.

It is said that a grand review of 50,000 men is to take place in the Champs-de-Mars, during the visit of the Grand Duke Constantine to Paris. The 6th of May, it is thought, will be the day fixed on for this fine military spectacle. There are now in France the following travelling Russian officers—Dannenberg, Todtleben, Glasenap, Krudener, Roeder. They all went to Toulon to meet the Grand Duke Constantine.

The *Ami de la Religion* describes an incident that occurred at the Tuileries on Sunday week, at the conclusion of the ceremony of administering the usual oath to Cardinal Morlot on his appointment as Archbishop of Paris. "After the oath had been taken, an unexpected scene occurred, which produced much emotion among all the persons present. The Emperor went on his knees before the eminent cardinal, and asked him for his first benediction. After having complied with the desire of his Majesty, the cardinal was taken into the apartments of the Empress and the Prince Imperial, to whom he also gave his benediction."

A new French Protestant chapel has been consecrated in the Rue de Madame, in presence of a numerous congregation, among whom were the President of the Reformed Consistory, several English and American preachers, and Dr. Kern, the Swiss minister plenipotentiary. The building comprises, in addition to the chapel, two schools capable of accommodating 120 children of both sexes, and a residence for the pastor. M. Fisch pronounced the benediction on the building, and M. de Pressense preached. The *Siecle* congratulates the French Protestants on this practical sign of the spread of the principles of toleration.

The provincial journals have been ordered not to allude in any way to the forthcoming elections until the electoral colleges shall be convoked.

The *Pays* says it is not true, as announced by the

London papers, that the Newfoundland Legislature refuses to ratify the fisheries convention which has been made by France and England. According to Article 21, the convention in question was to be ratified by the Newfoundland assembly and by the English Parliament, and the *Pays* says that although some very special objections of a kind quite open to argument have been taken by the committee of the Legislative Council, no vote has yet been given.

The Imperial Prince, besides going most afternoons in state, escorted by Guides, to the Bois de Boulogne, is now taken out at eight or nine every morning on the reserved terrace of the Tuileries gardens overlooking the Seine. Sometimes he may be seen in his Lilliputian goat carriage, the goats led by two little footmen, a nurse walking on each side, and a tall lacquey behind. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* writes as follows on the subject:—

This morning I happened to be passing through the gardens when the Imperial Infant was returning to the palace from his promenade. On this occasion he was not in the carriage, but in the arms of one of his nurses, the other being in attendance, and the tall footman close at hand. The passers by on the quay near the Pont Royal, rushed to the railing which separates the quay from the private garden, to see the hope of the Napoleon dynasty. At the moment the Emperor, without his hat, and smoking a cigar, was enjoying the fine morning, walking up and down the gravel walk in front of the little private staircase leading into his apartments. When he saw the nursery cortege approaching, he advanced a few steps, gracefully bowed to the nurses, and with a playful expression on his countenance, kissed his babe, to the great delight of a considerable assemblage who beheld the scene at a distance of only a few yards.

THE NEUFCHÂTEL QUESTION.

The cantonal government of Neuchâtel has sent a deputation to the Federal Government at Berne, declaring the acceptability of the propositions made by the other Powers. Dr. Kern has left Zurich for Paris. Private accounts from Berne of the 25th, give the project of mediation adopted by the Paris Conference in the following terms:—"There will be no mention of a title in the treaty. The indemnity is fixed at a million francs. The property of the Church and other foundations cannot be diverted from their object. All the other conditions are set aside."

The Federal Council, after hearing the explanations of Dr. Kern, is disposed to accept the propositions of arrangement recommended personally by the French and English Ministers.

ITALY.

The Archduke Maximilian, the new Governor-General of Lombardy, arrived at Milan on the afternoon of the 19th, and intends remaining there four or five weeks. On the whole the young prince was well received.

I have received positive assurance (says the Turin correspondent of the *Times*) that, although the Government of this country would gladly renew its friendly relations with the Roman Court on any terms compatible with its own dignity as an independent power, there seems little probability of such an accommodation at present, and both his Majesty and his Ministers are perfectly agreed that no conditions could be received as the basis of a Concordat which would not in the first instance recognise the supremacy of the civil power and the amenability of the clergy to its legislation.

The *Verona Gazette*, in an article upon the Sardinian question, alluded to the close alliance at present existing between the Governments of Vienna and London, and maintained that this *entente cordiale* was no argument that Austria had "contradicted herself, or given proof of instability or of undecided policy."

The transfiguration has taken place in the English Government, and more particularly in the conduct of the Prime Minister. It is Palmerston who has repented, and not Austria that has changed in policy and seeks allies and protectors. Austria is glad to renew that friendly intercourse which appeared to become more and more distant; but for her the new alliance is an argument of mere moral satisfaction; she saw before that even animosity could hurt her very little; for the revolutionary party, on the contrary, the loss is irreparable.

The Turin correspondent of the *Daily News* denies that England and France have begged the Sardinian Government, in order not to give Austria unnecessary provocation, to desist from its intention of collecting 20,000 men in the neighbourhood of Alessandria, and that the Sardinian Government has acceded to the wish. He also disbelieves the report that Austria was sending eighty pieces of cannon to Piacenza, and augmenting the garrison of that place by two regiments and a strong force of cavalry. He states that in the Duchy of Parma Austrian ascendancy is much declining; not only was the renewal of the customs league which had existed of late years refused, but Parma would not even comply with the request of Baron Bruck, that a special treaty of commerce might be concluded. In the Duchy of Modena a similar course of resistance was now being entered upon in accordance with the lively desires of the population expressed by them in the most open manner. The same writer makes the following important statement respecting the conduct of our Government:—

Lord Clarendon, impelled by the urgent exhortations, and it may be also by the skilful and astute insinuations of Austria, invited France a short time since to unite with England in order that, in a polite and friendly manner, they might give Sardinia to understand that it would be an extremely acceptable measure on her part if she would make an official and public declaration that she had no idea of infringing or setting aside the compacts and treaties by which she is bound with regard to Austria—in virtue of which declaration the chancery

at Vienna would have no difficulty in immediately despatching to Piedmont a regular envoy, to renew all the relations and mutual obligations between the States, as good neighbours to each other. Our Italian proverb says, "that if you make the reckoning without your host, you will have to make the reckoning twice." Napoleon III. did not relish this proposal; indeed he flatly refused to have anything to do with it, since it appeared to him that to demand of the ministers of Victor Emanuel that they should make such a declaration would be to imply an injurious doubt of their integrity, and to concede to Austria the victory in the cause which now stands for discussion before the diplomacy of Europe. You may rely with the most perfect certainty upon all that I tell you.

The Empress Dowager of Russia sailed from Nice on the 21st inst., on board the Russian steam-frigate *Olaf* for Civita Vecchia. A great proportion of the population of Nice assembled on the quay to cheer her Majesty on her departure.

AMERICA.

The position which the United States will take in the Chinese quarrel is still more accurately defined in the last newspapers received from New York. The Cabinet's reply to Lord Napier is a distinct refusal to commit America in any way to the European policy now being carried out in China. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* describes how far the Administration is said to sympathise with the British policy in China:—"It approves of the effort to open direct diplomatic communication with Pekin, the capital, and to arm consuls or other representatives with the power of protecting citizens of their own nationalities. Further it will not go, and there will be no alliance with England and France for offensive purposes." A steam-frigate has been ordered to China, and two war-ships to the Indian station. The letter of General Cass to Lord Napier, which announces the decision of the Cabinet, expresses the objects for which the American envoy and fleet will be sent out. The first is, protection of the property and persons of citizens of the United States; the second, the extension of American commerce by opening new avenues into that country. William B. Reed, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Commissioner to China. The President selects him because he is a leading commercial lawyer and a democrat. Mr. Reed will visit London and Paris on his way overland to Canton, and confer with the Governments of England and France as to their policy, and the latest state of the affairs in the East.

The steam frigate *Niagara* would be ready for sea about the 18th inst. The *Susquehanna* was likely to accompany her while laying the Atlantic cable. Her commander was in hopes of obtaining permission to start for England without the delay of a preliminary trial trip. Professor Morse would be among the few allowed to be on board.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law making the testimony of an atheist a legal tender in the courts of that State.

Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet are about to attempt a revolution among the Latter Day Saints. It is proposed to send to Utah a military force of twenty-five hundred men, officered by persons of character, who have families; and judges and executive officers of worth and high standing, who have families, are to be appointed in place of Brigham Young and his satellites.

The convention settling the question of the Sound Dues between the United States and Denmark had been signed at Washington by the Secretary of State, Mr. Cass, and M. Bille, the Danish Minister.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 4th inst., report that the clergy had openly declared against and denounced the new constitution in all the churches. The Government were about to call the Archbishop and other prominent ecclesiastics to account. The army had sworn to the new constitution.

An election riot occurred at Quebec on the 11th, and the military had to be called out.

New Grenada advices confirm the previously received reports of the failure of the American minister to effect a settlement of the difficulty between that republic and the United States, arising out of the Panama riots.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald* intimates an extravagant development of American ideas on maritime law—the abolition of blockades! "I learn from good authority that the present Administration does not entirely agree with the preceding one in their views respecting the proposed change in naval warfare. In addition to the abolition of the right to capture merchant ships by public armed vessels as well as by privateers, as laid down in Secretary Marcy's letter upon privateering, it is proposed that our Government will insist upon the abolition of blockades; for, if England has the right to blockade all our ports and capture our vessels that escape, there can be no free trade in time of war. I learn also that letters have been written to our Ministers abroad to suspend further action on this matter until they receive other instructions."

The United States Government, it is said, have consented to pay 300,000 dollars to the Government of Denmark for the abolition of the Sound Dues.

INDIA.

Dates from Bombay are to April 2. The *Times* Calcutta correspondent writes:—

The Government has resolved to punish the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry—that concerned in the mutiny at Berhampore. It has been ordered to Barrackpore, where it will be disbanded. The sentence has not yet been promulgated, but my information is certain, and the general order will probably appear in the next *Gazette*. The sentence, though inadequate to the offence, is not without a certain severity. Another European

regiment is to be brought to Calcutta. There are 5,000 Sepoys at Barrackpore. There is a bad spirit among some of them, and it is barely possible they may refuse to obey the order, or may display their sympathy in a manner involving a breach of discipline. In that case the fort, if not the town, would be in danger, and Government has acted wisely in providing against the possibility of resistance. With two European regiments on the spot and three batteries in reserve, the Sepoys, however excited, will obey in silence. The accounts of the state of feeling in the lately-disturbed regiments of the Bengal and Madras armies are now more satisfactory. On the Madras side, indeed, it was only in one corps that symptoms of disaffection had appeared, and these seem to have been caused by the issuing of an injudicious order, and to have ceased with its withdrawal. The Sepoys are restless and dissatisfied. They have no particular grievances, no particular leaders, no particular wants. A war on this side of India would at once remove every symptom of disaffection. There is, so far as we know, no real disaffection among the great body of the army.

Mr. C. E. Boileau, Deputy-Commissioner of Goudah, in Oude, has been murdered. He had displayed much energy in hunting the dacoit Frusyl Ali into Nepal, but failed to arrest him. He was riding quietly through his district, attended by only four horsemen, when he was attacked by Frusyl Ali and his followers. Mr. Boileau and his horsemen were cut to pieces and his head subsequently carried into Secora. The act has no political significance whatever.

A most important despatch has been received from home on the subject of the Madras tenure. The survey of the entire Presidency has been sanctioned. The Ryotwar system is to be modified, or rather abolished, and the Khetwar introduced. "Khetwar" means field settlement, and is so called because the assessment is placed upon each field. The owner, whoever he may be, is liable for the tax, and nothing else, his right of property while he pays it being perfect. The advantage of the change is, that as land rises in value capitalists may buy field after field, and turn the ryot into a labourer on weekly wages. In other words, the Irish system may be gradually superseded by the English; we get rid of the pauper proprietor, and land once more acquires a value.

Mr. Colvin, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, has asked the people to contribute towards their own education. Five thousand villages have accordingly agreed to increase their taxation 1 per cent. for educational purposes. The ryots are eager for instruction, and I believe the offer is really voluntary, though, of course, stimulated by the officials.

PERSIA.

The latest dates from Bushire are to the 6th of March. They bring no intelligence of fresh operations in the Persian Gulf. Sir James Outram had been gazetted to the charge of Rajpootana. Colonel George Lawrance is now acting during his absence on duty.

The *Teheran Gazette* has published a truly Persian account of the battle of Kooshab. The story is full of wonderful things. First, the Persians are made to march towards the English, instead of from them, in the movement on Burazjoon. Then, the English, at the approach of the redoubted Soojah-ool-Moolk, are made to shelter themselves from the rain and the enemy "behind rocks and in caverns." Next, we have these skulking troops marching on Burazjoon, "pursued" by the Persians. Then, the English are made to explode their own instead of the Persian ammunition, in the retreat from Burazjoon while the victorious enemy hang on their rear. The battle of Kooshab is described as a desperate affair. Twice the Persians "penetrate the enemy's ranks and break them, and finally the rain forces the combatants to separate," "leaving several pieces of cannon in the mud." As to the loss, we are told, that "the English lost in the battle from 800 to 1,000 men; our loss is from 300 to 600."

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Butchers' meat continues to advance in price in Paris: beef is now 21 sous the pound.

The Prince and Princess of Prussia and Prince Friedrich Wilhelm are expected to visit the English Court about the beginning of June.

The concession for a railway from Rustchuk to Varna has been granted to a number of Bulgarian merchants.

Madrid letters in the *Indépendance Belge* state that the Queen is extremely embarrassed by the want of money.

The Pope is expected to leave Rome at the end of this month to go on a pilgrimage to "Our Lady of Loretto," and he is afterwards to visit several towns in the marches.

There seems to be no doubt that the Austrian Envoy, Prince Esterhazy, has been treated with great coldness at St. Petersburg. He is about to leave the Czar's capital, to attend his own Emperor on his visit to Hungary.

Late despatches from Alexandria (Egypt) and Suez have been received, but still no news of the missing Australian steamer—the *Oneida*. If, as is possible, some casualty has happened to her machinery—an accident to which this service is always liable—a sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of any serious apprehensions.

The third return of the centenary death-day of Melancthon (19th of April, 1860), is to be commemorated by the erection of a monument to the reformer in the city of Wittenberg, where a monument to Luther has been erected already. A committee has been formed, and the subscriptions, it is reported, are in progress.

The Canadian Parliament have voted a subsidy of 50,000*l.* per annum for a weekly line of screw-steamers to England from the St. Lawrence in summer, and Portland in Maine in winter. Hitherto the voyages have been fortnightly in summer and

monthly in winter. An act has been passed establishing a decimal currency from the 1st of next January.

Several portions of the loaves of bread which gave rise to such strong suspicions of poisoning at Hong Kong have been forwarded to Baron Liebig, at Munich, for analysis. From the circumstances that such a distant authority in chemistry has been sought out, one so perfectly aloof from all local and political sympathies and antipathies, one may conclude that it is the friends of Alum who are desirous of corroborating the verdict of the English jury at the hands of the German analyst.

M. Gandin, of Paris, has discovered a method of making sapphires. He lines a common crucible with lamp-black, and introduces into it equal portions of alum and sulphate of potash reduced to powder and calcined. He then exposes it for a quarter of an hour to the fire of a common forge. The crucible is then allowed to cool, and on breaking it the surface of the lamp-black coating is found covered with numerous brilliant points composed of sulphuret of potassium, enveloping the crystals of alumina obtained, or, in other words, real sapphires or corundum. The size of the crystals is large in proportion to the mass operated upon; those obtained by M. Gandin are about a millimetre (3-100ths of an inch) in diameter, and half a millimetre in height. They are so hard that they have been found to be preferable to rubies for the purposes of watchmaking.

THE SCOTT DRED DECISION ON SLAVERY.

A committee of the Ohio Legislature has made an extended report upon the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, accompanied by a bill "to prevent slaveholding and kidnapping" in Ohio. The bill provides severe penalties for persons who shall attempt to hold slaves in the State, to seize or arrest fugitives from service, or to kidnap any person with intent to carry him out of the State for the purpose of enslaving him. The acts of marshals in the execution of legal process are expressly excepted from the operation of law. The composition of the Supreme Court is strongly denounced. Resolutions have also been reported in the Legislature appropriating 100,000 dollars for the protection of Ohio citizens in Kansas.

In the Senate, and also in the Legislative Assembly of the State of New York, at Albany, on the 9th inst., was presented the report of the joint committee upon the decision in the Dred Scott case. The committee recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:—

Resolved—That this State will not allow slavery within her borders in any form, or under any pretence, or for any time, however short, let the consequences be what they may.

Resolved—That the Supreme Court of the United States, by reason of a majority of the judges thereof having identified it with a sectional and aggressive party, has lost the confidence and respect of the people of this State.

Resolved—That the Governor of this State be, and he hereby is, respectfully requested to transmit a copy of this report, the law above mentioned, and these resolutions, to the respective Governors of the States of this Union.

An act to secure freedom to all persons within this State.

The people of the State of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:—

Sec. 1. Neither descent, near or remote, from an African, whether such African is or may have been a slave or not, nor colour of skin, shall disqualify any person from being, or prevent any person from becoming, a citizen of this State; nor deprive such person of the rights and privileges of a citizen thereof.

Sec. 2. Every slave who shall come, or be brought, or be in this State, with the consent of his or her master or mistress, or who shall come, or be brought, or be involuntary in this State, shall be free.

Sec. 3. Every person who shall hold or attempt to hold in this State, in slavery or as a slave, any person mentioned as a slave in the second section of this act, or any free person of colour, in any form, or under any pretence, or for any time however short, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction thereof shall be confined in the State prison at hard labour for a term not less than two nor more than ten years.

THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.

As the time approaches to carry out the attempt to unite the Old and New Worlds by an electric chain, great interest is felt on both sides of the Atlantic. A recent writer on the subject in the *Times*, after explaining details, condemns the principle of construction, and almost prophesies failure:—

The Atlantic cable, of the construction and ultimate destination of which we have thus given an outline, is beyond all doubt a beautiful specimen of manufacturing skill. It possesses several essential requisites. Its cost, we believe, is only 100*l.* per mile; its weight only one ton per mile. It is contracted for to bear a strain of three tons two cwt., but it is stated to stand four tons with safety. Its specific gravity is between three and four, its diameter is small, and it is as flexible as an ordinary rope. These are great advantages, but the sets off on the other side are numerous and most important. In the first place there is no wire for the return current, and the conducting wire itself is ridiculously small (1-16th of an inch in diameter), when it is considered that it is intended to carry a current for nearly 3,000 miles. The latter is a most serious fault; so also is covering the outside with so fine a description of wires that three months' rust will entirely destroy them. But the greatest fault of all is that, in our judgment, the whole cable is constructed on a wrong principle. In a previous article on the subject of submarine telegraphic communication we pointed out the errors which have already led to the destruction of so many cables, and the simple manner in which they are remedied by Mr. Allen's patents. This Atlantic cable, though with regard

to lightness and cheapness a step in the right direction, is still not in the right path. Whenever a cable is constructed with spiral wires round a soft core any severe strain in paying it out must, by stretching the outside wires, either attenuate or break the copper conductor or injure its insulation. This is a simple fact which those least conversant with mechanics can easily understand. At the lowest computation the Atlantic cable will stretch two feet per mile. At the deepest parts where it must be laid, six miles will be suspended at one time. What becomes of the conducting wire during this elongation of twelve feet? It must either break or become attenuated. The latter accident, we believe, will be as bad as the former, for at present it will be most difficult to get the current through 3,000 miles of 1-16th of an inch wire, and quite impossible if either strain or pressure reduce it in any part to 1-24th or 1-32nd of an inch diameter, as in electricity the weakest part becomes the standard of the whole. Why is not the new patent adopted, which, by the use of a large conductor, makes the core of the cable its strength, and does away altogether with the necessity for outside spiral wires? By this patent cheapness, lightness, increased conductivity, and therefore certainty of electric action, are insured. In conclusion we may mention that it is intended to work the cable with Snec's batteries—a most costly and troublesome plan. Morse's recording telegraph, once a very valuable instrument, though now behind many recent inventions, is to be used.

MUSIC AND THE FINE ARTS.

The great Handel festival at the Crystal Palace is in full preparation; and, from its unprecedented magnitude, is an object of much attention among musical people. We need scarcely repeat, that the three oratorios, *The Messiah*, *Israel in Egypt*, and *Judas Maccabeus* are to be performed by upwards of two thousand five hundred voices and instruments. The sale of tickets for the festival is rapidly progressing. The arrangements for the accommodation of the audience are in an advanced state of forwardness, and a plan of the stalls has been issued. The central transept is to be divided into two departments by an impassable barrier, with means of approach and general arrangements independent of each other. The total area will comprise a space of 384 feet by 288, with sitting room for 13,600; and this exclusively of the galleries, which are to hold 3,000 more. The seats in the four central blocks of the Great Transept were all disposed of more than ten days since, and the applications for the other reserved stalls have been exceedingly numerous. The Lower Hall, Exeter Hall, is now open for the sale of seats, and is thronged daily by eager applicants. The price of a stall for a single oratorio is one guinea, or two guineas and a half for the series of three performances.

The Saturday concerts of the Crystal Palace Company, meanwhile, continue to attract large audiences. Last Saturday there were nearly 6,000 visitors. The "opera concerts" commence on Friday next. These will be given in the Centre Transept, and the orchestra has been erected immediately in front of that intended for the Handel festival.

Our daily contemporaries record the signal success of *La Traviata* at Her Majesty's Theatre, which was produced for the first time this season on Thursday, Middle Piccolomini being the heroine. Her reception is described as having been most enthusiastic. The *Times* in recording this triumph says, that *La Traviata*, like Mr. Snake in the *School for Scandal*, seems to live by the badness of its character, and thus moralises on the matter:—

Written against, preached against, talked against as it was by all the world, all the world went to see it. If it was a point of principle to declare it abominable, it was point of practice to encourage the abomination. Indeed, the public reasoning, reduced to syllogistic shape, would look something like this:—"No decent person goes to see *La Traviata*. I am a decent person; ergo I do go to see it." The band that last year played music in the Park on Sundays, to the delight of one portion of the community and the disgust of the others, must needs give a selection from *La Traviata*, as part of the entertainment. An eminent Baptist preacher composed a tract against the Sunday bands, and a description of the plot of *La Traviata* was the spice to his exhortation. He thought it pitch, but far from avoiding contact, he grasped it with all his might. At Exeter-hall one would expect to find the very name of "opera" held in such abhorrence that the "*Opera qua supersunt*" of a Latin Father would be regarded with suspicion. Nevertheless, Exeter-hall must have its "Verdi Festival," and sundry excerpts from the objectionable work must form one of the principal dishes of the banquet. The edifice would not be duly seasoned for the "May meetings" if some of the *Traviata* music were not played within its walls in the course of the preceding April.

The annual exhibitions of paintings have already commenced. The public have for the last two weeks had the opportunity of criticising the merits of the exhibition of the National Institution at the Portland Gallery, which contains pictures by Mr. R. S. Lander, Mr. T. S. Robins, Mr. E. C. Williams, Mr. Wingfield, and Mr. Marks,—the latter described as an artist "who paints old-fashioned figures in a dry, quaint, often very humorous way of his own, and earns every year more decided recognition of his powers." On Monday, the two water-colour exhibitions were opened. The show of the Old Society is spoken of "as quite up to, if not, in some respects, beyond the average merit of its predecessors. In figure painting, in which a continued deficiency has been so lamentably felt, its members are making vigorous strides in the right direction." In the New Society some of the old favourites "excel themselves." On Monday next, the Royal Academy will be open to the public. Mr. Millais will, it is reported, have two paintings; his largest picture, which he calls "A Dream of the Past," is said to be a common-place failure; but the other, called the "Escape of a

Heretic," representing a young girl, clad in an *auto-da-fé* garment, and evidently just about to be led forth to the stake, rescued by her lover, will probably be considered equal to any of his former productions.

It is not unlikely that the attendance at the London Picture Exhibitions will this year be considerably diminished by the superior attractions of the Manchester Art Treasures. The marketable value of the property sent to the Exhibition is estimated at the enormous sum of 4,000,000*l.*, or double the value of the whole contents of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park. A kitchen, in which dinners for 20,000 persons may be cooked in one day, has been established in connection with the Exhibition and placed under the superintendence of an accomplished and experienced *chef*. It is intended to have two catalogues—one sold at 1*s.*, the other at 5*s.* Both will be edited by Mr. Peter Cunningham. The Executive Committee have it also in contemplation to illustrate the Exhibition by a series of photographs—made of course in every instance with the permission of the proprietors—from the most interesting articles in the various departments.

On Monday a statue of Grattan was taken into St. Stephen's Hall, of the new House of Parliament, for the purpose of being raised upon the pedestal set apart for it, next to that of Chatham, and directly opposite to that of Fox. There are now ten statues in the hall on pedestals, and two pedestals still vacant at the western end of the hall.

Court, Personal, and Official News.

Prince Albert and the youthful members of the Royal Family have taken their customary exercise out of doors. On Friday they visited the exhibitions of both the Water-Colour Societies in Pall-mall. Saturday was the birthday of the Princess Alice. The Duchess of Kent paid a visit of congratulation to the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In the afternoon the Princess Alice, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal, the Princesses Helena and Louisa, Prince Arthur, and Prince Leopold, visited Madame Tussaud's Exhibition in Baker-street. In the evening the Royal children visited the Princess's Theatre, except the Prince of Wales, who went to the Olympic. On Monday the two elder princesses visited the Thames Tunnel.

The Duchess of Gloucester seems to be gradually sinking. Her strength is failing, and the bulletins do not seem to leave much hope of her recovery.

The Princes of Oude are at present on a visit to Manchester and Liverpool. Their Royal Highnesses have met with a most distinguished reception from the local authorities, and express themselves highly gratified with their visit.

It has been determined to present a testimonial to Mr. John Masterman, who sat in the House of Commons twelve years as member for the City. A committee to carry out this object—comprising men of all parties, and having Mr. Thomas Baring as chairman—has been formed, and has resolved that no one sum subscribed should exceed five guineas.

We understand that our late representative has arrived at Verona from Venice, from whence he intends to proceed to Milan, Turin, and thence to Switzerland, visiting on his way, the Lakes of Como and Maggiore. He is expected to return to England about Midsummer. Mr. Bright's health continues steadily to improve.—*Manchester Examiner*.

The report that Mr. Peel would come in for Calne is contradicted. Sir W. F. Williams has no intention of severing his connection with the borough.

The *Yorkshire Gazette* positively contradicts statements recently current that the Archbishop of York is ill; he is in London in good health.

Earl Fitzhardinge is dangerously ill, the consequence of an accident in hunting, some two months since.

Respecting Mr. Cobden's health, a Newcastle paper says:—"The honourable gentleman is seeking rest and quiet, his health being still somewhat impaired; and, from a private letter we have seen, he is not likely to take any part in public affairs during the next two or three months at least."

A subscription has been commenced for the purpose of defraying the costs of Messrs. Duncan, proprietors of the *Durham Advertiser*, and defendants in the late action of "Davison v. Duncan." The proprietors of the *Times* have given 25*l.* towards the fund.

Mr. Phinn, who has for some time fulfilled the duties of Assistant-Secretary at the Admiralty, has resigned his office, and intends to return to his practice at the bar, and, perhaps, ultimately to Parliament. Mr. Phinn will be succeeded by Mr. Romaine, who so greatly distinguished himself while connected with the Crimean Army.—*Times*. [The *Daily News* thus moralises on the event:—"Mr. Phinn is a living monument of the disappointment and the bitterness of success. Mr. Phinn illustrates the weariness and the nothingness of 1,500*l.* a year and a house so acquired. Mr. Phinn honestly confesses the mistake he made in preferring the well-paid trammels of place to the pursuit of the congenial, if hazardous, career of personal independence. The world of struggle, of competition, of perseverance, of honest industry, of free thought and action, is—Mr. Phinn bids men learn from his disagreeable experiences—worth all the illusory beatitude of permanent official life. Its difficulties are its charms. For relinquishing them there is no adequate compensation in a young professional man selling himself, however well and dearly, to a public department. The exchange does not really pay, however agreeable it may seem. This, we take it, is the moral which Mr. Phinn's resignation points.]

On Thursday, at a meeting of the Glasgow Town Council, Bailie Hannan stated that he had received a message from Dr. Livingstone to the effect that he expected to complete his narrative of travel by the middle of May, but not sooner; and that his first visit after that would be paid to Glasgow, for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the city.

Government has agreed to propose to Parliament a vote for a North-West American exploring expedition. The expedition is to proceed in about a fortnight, under Mr. Palliser, to its starting point to the west of Lake Superior, for the purpose of surveying vast tracts of British North America, particularly the country watered by the affluence of the Saskatchewan, and with the view of examining the southern portion of the Rocky Mountains in our own territories, and possibly of discovering a new practicable passage to Vancouver's Island.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* states that, after all, the resignation of Mr. Horsman is an accomplished fact, and that the responsible office of Irish Chief Secretary is at the disposal of Lord Palmerston. Except Mr. Bernal Osborne, no other name has been mentioned as Mr. Horsman's successor. According to the *Mail*, the appointment of the member for Dover has been all but protested against by Lord Carlisle.

We learn from the *Leicester Mercury* that the testimonial to Sir J. Walmsley is proceeding satisfactorily. The ladies have received 700 signatures from the women of Leicester to the address to Sir Joshua Walmsley; and the subscription to the testimonial exceeds 125*l.* It has been unanimously resolved that the testimonial should consist of a silver centre-piece.

On Saturday afternoon there was a Cabinet Council held in Downing-street, the third since Ministers became acquainted with the result of the general elections. Another took place yesterday.

The Royal Sovereign three-decker screw line-of-battle-ship was launched at Portsmouth on Saturday amid an immense concourse of people. Her length is 280 feet, tonnage 3,765, and horse-power 800. Miss Seymour, the daughter of the Commander-in-Chief of the Port, took a bottle of wine, pronouncing "Success to the Royal Sovereign, and honour to all who serve on board her," dashed it against the stem, and in five minutes more the stupendous fabric glided majestically and securely into the sea, amid the reiterated plaudits of 40,000 spectators. Never was the axiom of "time and tide wait for no man" proved more aptly than in this launch; for not even the necessary presence of the First Lord of the Admiralty was waited for; the time of tide having arrived delay became dangerous, and off she went. But Sir Charles Wood's disappointment was shared by the Duke of Richmond, the Prince of Saxe-Weimar, the Commander-in-Chief, Lieutenant-Governor, and other dignitaries, as well as by thousands upon thousands, who flocked into the dockyard from country places, excursion trains, &c.

It has been decided that the intended memorial to the late Mr. Joseph Brotherton, M.P. for Salford, shall consist of a monument over his tomb, in the Salford cemetery, at New Barn, and of a bronze statue in the Peel-park, Salford. The commission for the statue has been given to Mr. Matthew Noble, and its cost will be 1,000 guineas. The pedestal will be of granite.

The subscription set on foot to form a fund as a record of the national gratitude to Miss Nightingale is about to close. A meeting of the committee is to be held on Friday to prepare a report upon the subject, so that all who desire to express their sympathy and respect for this heroic woman should do so without delay.

Sir Alexander Cockburn (Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas) paid a visit to Southampton on Saturday, and was entertained at dinner in the evening by the Chamber of Commerce, the members for the borough and three of the county members being among the company. In responding to the toast of his health, the Chief Justice attributed the success of his professional career and the present high and honourable position which he occupied to his connection with Southampton, first as recorder for the borough, and subsequently as its representative in Parliament for ten years. His Lordship was accompanied in his visit by Mr. Baron Bramwell and Mr. Justice Williams.

The *United Service Gazette* announces that a very important step has been taken towards the promotion of education in the army. A "Board of Education" has been formed, at the head of which is the Commander-in-Chief (*ex officio*), with Major-General Cameron, 42nd, for vice-president, and Colonels Portlock, R.E., and Addison, assistant quartermaster-general, for members. Everything in relation to the suitable preparation of officers for first commissions and later advancement will be under the government of this board. The examinations will no longer be conducted at Sandhurst, but by competent professors, holding their appointments temporarily, as recommended by the commissioners who lately returned from the Continent.

Several entertainments in honour of Shakespeare's birthday, took place in Birmingham and Stratford, last Thursday.

At Berlin, a few evenings since, the King of Prussia attended the theatre to witness the production of a new tragedy. The piece proved wretchedly dull, and his Majesty, after the second act, determined to quit the house. On entering the saloon leading to his box, he saw a lacquey sitting on a chair, with his chin resting on his breast, and in a profound slumber. Turning to one of his attendants, the King remarked, "I'm sure that fellow has been listening at the door!"

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

The following circular has been addressed by the Premier to the presumed supporters of his Government in the ensuing parliament:—

94, Piccadilly, 20th April, 1857.

Sir,—I take the liberty of informing you that the House of Commons will meet on Thursday, the 30th of this month, and will proceed on that day to the choice of a Speaker; and that the address in answer to the Queen's Speech will be moved on Thursday the 7th of May.

I hope it may be consistent with your convenience to attend on those days.

I have the honour to be your obedient servant,

PALMERSTON.

The *Observer* anticipates that the "Queen's speech will be read by royal commissioners on Thursday, the 7th of May. The Right Hon. J. Evelyn Denison will be moved into the chair next Thursday by Lord Harry Vane, M.P. for South Durham, and seconded by Mr. Thornley, the veteran member for Wolverhampton."

The *Press* of Saturday discusses the relative qualifications of Mr. Walpole and Mr. Denison in a manner which suggests that a contest may take place to-morrow. Our contemporary, however, abstains from any positive announcement on the subject.

The *Glasgow Daily Mail* reports that the address on the Queen's speech, at the opening of Parliament, will be moved by Mr. Buller, member for North Devon, and seconded by Mr. Walter Buchanan, of Glasgow.

The *Morning Post* points out the measures which will most probably occupy the attention of Parliament during the ensuing session. First are those which stand over from last session, viz., the Divorce Bill, The Testamentary Jurisdiction Bill, and the Transportation Bill. Next are measures already promised, as the Fraudulent Trustees Bill, the Joint Stock Bank Bill, the Assurance Companies' Bill, and a multitude of Statute Law Consolidation Bills.

Postscript.

Wednesday, April 29, 1857.

The Duchess of Gloucester was feebler yesterday forenoon, and her royal highness remained in a precarious state during the day.

We understand that, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. F. Peel, Mr. Massey, the new member for Salford, will move the Army Estimates in his stead, and in all probability be his successor as Secretary at War.—*Manchester Guardian*.

In the week that ended on Saturday 1,065 deaths were registered in London, a number which differs only in a small degree from those of the two previous weeks. The births registered last week were 1,788; they were numerous enough to supply the vacancies caused by death, and to contribute, moreover, 723 lives to the increase of population.

Yesterday afternoon the copyrights of the *Morning Herald*, *Standard*, and the *St. James's Chronicle*, published three days a week, were offered for sale by auction, at the Auction Mart, City, by Messrs. Christie and Manson. The property was put up in one lot, and was offered for sale under the orders of the assignees of Mr. Edward Baldwin, a bankrupt, and with the consent of his mortgagees. The upset price was 13,500*l.*, but not a single bid having been made the property was withdrawn.

MEETING OF CONVOCATION.—The archbishop, the bishops, the deans of cathedrals, the archdeacons, and the proctors recently elected to represent the clergy of the various dioceses of the province of Canterbury, will assemble at St. Paul's Cathedral on Friday next, for the purpose of formally opening the new Convocation. The election of proctors was attended with varied results; in some places the Puseyites and in some places the Evangelicals have triumphed. The gatherings of clergy to elect them were for the most part rather numerous, consisting often of 300 or 400, where, as far back as memory reaches, only a dozen or so had ever gathered before. One question always propounded to the candidates was, whether they would urge the admission of the laity to Convocation; and, remarkably enough, those who pledged themselves to do so seem to have been the favourites.

The reception of the Grand Duke Constantine at Marseilles on Monday was very enthusiastic, and Todleben was particularly cheered. The Grand Duke is expected to arrive in Paris at 5 o'clock to-morrow evening. From the 1st to the 10th of May there are to be a succession of fêtes, reviews, balls, and theatrical representations. The mornings are to be devoted by the Duke to visiting the principal public buildings, the scientific establishments, and the various museums.

Official news has been received that the King of Naples has prohibited country students from enrolling themselves in the Naples University. The measure has excited immense dissatisfaction.

The Paris correspondents of the daily papers announce the death of Dr. Hale, for many years chaplain to the British Embassy. He died suddenly on Sunday in an epileptic fit.

The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day, coastwise and by land-carriage, was very moderate. For most descriptions, we had a fair demand at Monday's improvement in the quotations. Foreign wheat, the show of which was good, sold slowly. In prices, however, no change took place. We were fairly supplied with foreign barley, but the show of English was limited. The barley trade ruled steadily at full prices. Malt ruled inactive, but not cheaper. We had a good demand for oats, and prices were well supported. Beans, peas, and flour moved off steadily at late rates.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The Terms for Advertising in THE NONCONFORMIST are as follows:—

One Line A Shilling.

Each additional Line . . . Sixpence.

There are, on an average, eight words in a line.

Advertisers of all classes will find THE NONCONFORMIST a valuable Medium for their Announcements.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Stamped Copies are supplied, through the Post-office, direct from the Publishing-office, or by any News Agent, on the following terms, for payment in advance:—

	£	s.	d.
Per Quarter	0	6	6
„ Half-year	0	13	0
„ Year	1	6	0

Unstamped Copies may be had at the Railway Stations, and of the Local Booksellers and News Agents; but an unstamped copy sent by post must have a penny postage-stamp affixed each time of transmission.

Subscriptions and Advertisements for the NONCONFORMIST, with Post-office Orders (Postage-stamps not accepted), payable at the General Post-office, should be addressed to the Publisher, Mr. WILLIAM FREEMAN, 69, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

THE NONCONFORMIST is registered for transmission abroad.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29, 1857.

SUMMARY.

In a time of political calm very small incidents, which at other periods would be unnoticed, suffice to excite attention. While the oracle itself is dumb, people are ready to take heed of any utterances which seem to interpret the future. Making due allowance for the necessity of official reserve, it is remarkable that members of the Government, who have lately made any public appearance, have talked in a very Conservative strain. Thus the Chancellor of the Exchequer follows in the wake of the *Edinburgh Review* in deprecating organic changes, and throws out the hint of a Liberal opposition to the Government. The *Times*, apparently at fault as to the direction of the current, one day assails Lord John Russell with its ponderous wit, as a statesman who has no reforms to propose but such as are "in the high constitutional region," and as "always landing at Torbay to deliver an ideal Englishman from some hypothetical bondage;" but shortly afterwards admits that constitutional reform cannot well be delayed beyond 1858, and subsequently advises those who are in authority speedily to settle the outline of a practical measure of reform, lest the popular voice should take the question out of their hands. But while Ministers and their organs hold obscure or contradictory language, the tone of unofficial politicians shows that the general public is not likely to be satisfied with mere pretences. In his reply to the Town Council of Southmolton, Lord John Russell said in respect to the future:—"By consulting the opinion of the good and the enlightened the House of Commons recently elected may find means to promote education, to extend political franchises, to enlarge the boundaries of religious freedom by removing some remaining disabilities, and to relieve the people of some of their vexatious burdens." It was probably this direct allusion to the public requirements that provoked the sneers of the leading journal. The *Times* could not better revive Lord John's popularity than by assailing him for such sentiments. Parliamentary Reform is the topic at every political gathering, whether at Darlington, or in South Devon. At the first, we find Mr. Philip Howard, a moderate Whig, expressing his concurrence with the opinion of Lord Harry Vane that it will be best that any new measure of reform should be comprehensive and embrace all the great interests that have a right to be admitted within the pale of the electoral franchise; while Mr. Palk, the Conservative M.P., tells his constituents in the South "that the time is come when it is necessary for every man, whatever his principles may be, to march with the times, and to give effect to the opinion which has been clearly, and distinctly, and plainly expressed by the country at large, that the present state of the representation must be a subject for the consideration of the House." If Lord Palmerston does not note these signs of the times, there can be no doubt they are observed by his great rival in the Liberal ranks.

The retirement of two subordinate members of the Government, both formerly belonging to the advanced Liberal party, seems rather to countenance Mr. Disraeli's description of Lord Palmerston as the "Tory chief of a Radical Cabinet." Mr. Horsman finally retires from the post of Chief Secretary for Ireland,

either because he does not feel himself to be in his right position, or because he was not sufficiently watchful of Government interests at the Irish elections, or because he has taken upon himself to censure the rashness and arrogance of Sir John Bowring at Canton. Mr. Phinn, assistant Secretary at the Admiralty, has found himself in receipt of £1,500 a-year for doing clerk's work, and with small prospect of obtaining any responsible position in the Government. An active, aspiring man, Mr. Phinn does not seem to know when he is comfortable, but prefers an independent professional life to red-tapeism at the Admiralty. His retirement has recalled attention to the constitution of the department which he has found so intolerable. The Admiralty the *Daily News* declares to be "an aggregation and a collection of discords. Each Lord—and there are no fewer than five of them—is, in his own larger or smaller sphere, the Admiralty. And the discord does not end with five separate Ministers, each frequently pulling different ways, and seldom all pulling the same way. Besides five different Ministers, the Admiralty contains five different departments just as separate and discordant as the Ministries." The work is done by the departments; the five lords being merely Barnacles, who receive pay for carrying on the work of obstruction, and thwarting one another. Navy reform is as necessary as army reform. It is too real a question to be taken in hand by a Minister so secure in office as the present Prime Minister, but we hope that both Mr. Horsman and Mr. Phinn will be enabled to throw their liberated energies into the cause of administrative reform.

The revelations constantly made of the low state of public morals and the increase of luxurious habits may well excite the apprehension of the eloquent satirist "S. G. O.," and will constitute an appropriate theme for missionary orators at the anniversary May meetings. The increased costliness in dress is almost surpassed by the sumptuous manner in which houses are now furnished and decorated. The age of luxury is also an age of fraud. The weekly disclosures made relative to the origin and management of the Royal British Bank seem but the corollary of the extravagant habits of the times. In both cases there is sham and delusion—the study to keep up appearances, without the presence of the reality. The political *beau ideal* of our prosperous middle classes is Lord Palmerston, a statesman of easy virtue; our merchant princes of Manchester, who build gorgeous palaces, cannot brook the honest simplicity of a John Bright. While we talk of a system of national education for the poor, ought not something to be done for the fashionable world, whose highest pleasure is to witness the idealisation of a consumptive "unfortunate;" for a commercial class in the midst of which can occur such events as the frauds of a Redpath, or a British Bank swindle; and for a religious public which, if Dr. Rule may be taken as its representative, rejoices in the live shells and rockets of Sir Michael Seymour, as messengers of Heaven to "open up the way of salvation to the heathen of Cathay?"

The anniversary religious meetings have already commenced in the Metropolis. The gatherings of the Baptist denomination derive special interest from the return home from India of Mr. Underhill, one of the secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Society. We have from time to time noted the striking evidences of social improvement and declining superstition in British India. Our columns this day record two very interesting facts. Mr. Colvin, the able governor of our north-west provinces, has used his authority to such good purpose as to induce the natives to augment their own taxes to the extent of one per cent. for educational purposes! In the Madras Presidency the ryotwaree is gradually being converted into the khetwaree system—a change which facilitates the consolidation of small holdings, and the conversion of the ryot, or small holder, into a labourer at weekly wages under a capitalist—equivalent to the substitution of the English practice of land tenure to that now abolished system which was so fruitful a source of misery in Ireland. The presence of Lord Shaftesbury at a Baptist social gathering is worthy of note as a sign of expanding Christian sympathy. Scarcely less significant was the attendance of "the hero of Kars" at the meeting of the Turkish Aid Missionary Society—an organisation which co-operates with the American missionaries who have pursued their labours with so much success in the Turkish Empire, and is now proposing to set on foot a special mission to the Bulgarians, with a view to the ultimate evangelisation of the Mahomedan and other races comprised in the Ottoman population. Almost every speaker who has visited the East of late years, concurred in the opinion that the Moslem faith was dying out. One gentleman—Captain Hull—expressed his belief that the present generation would live to witness the

subversion of Mahomedanism and the establishment of Christianity on its ruins. It will be seen that the scheme for transferring from England to the Antipodes the professional services of a number of Independent ministers has been explained to a London audience, and received with great heartiness.

The minor domestic news of the week may be briefly summed up. At a time when there is a universal preference for gun-boats and small vessels of war, we have been launching a huge screw steamer (the *Royal Sovereign*) surpassing in size the greatest leviathan in the navy. The Hon. Neal Dow, the author of the Maine Law, is now amongst us to advocate the legislative suppression of the strong-drink traffic. He denies Mr. Gough's statement that the Maine Law has proved a failure, though he scarcely produces evidence enough to show its success. Mr. Dow has a hard and unthankful task before him. We note also that, though there is general complaint of the public apathy, the Liberation Society have held a most successful social meeting in Islington; and that, spite of the unbounded popularity of Lord Palmerston, the sturdy citizens of Carlisle have, while pronouncing for Parliamentary Reform, expressed their want of confidence in the Premier.

This morning's *Times* publishes Sir James Brooke's own account of the insurrection of Chinese at Sarawak, which he traces to a conspiracy which had its ramifications in Singapore and in China. "To upset the Government by the murder of its principal officers and heads, and to establish other Englishmen to carry on the trade, was (says Sir James) the suggestion of Chinese of Singapore, well acquainted with the isolated position of Sarawak, and possessed with the idea that the murder of Sarawak officers and the Sarawak Rajah would be a matter of supreme indifference to the British nation, provided that trade was continued and cottons sold." After describing the circumstances of the outbreak, Sir J. Brooke states that, out of a population of 4,000 or 5,000, certainly not more than 2,000 have escaped, and half this number is composed of women and children. "The punishment (he says) has been severe. The Chinese will play no further treachery here, and in future we shall prevent their being associated in companies, disavow them, and reduce them to a daily obedience to the laws and a strict surveillance." According to the Rajah of Sarawak the prime mover in the plot to cut him off was a follower of Tien Te, the insurgent chief in China—the indirect cause, the Chinaman's "conceit of supremacy and the desire of dominion." The Chinese clearly must be divided into two distinct races; for the emigrants who settle in California and Australia are proverbial for their peaceful and industrious habits, while "the desire of dominion," to which Sir James alludes, seems to be confined to those specimens of the race with which he comes in contact. He seems to have a special gift in provoking turbulence amongst a people that have for centuries been distinguished for their unaggressive spirit. The Rajah and history are strangely at issue.

THE COMING SESSION.

The newly elected Parliament will hold its first sitting to-morrow, and proceed forthwith to the choice of a Speaker. Some five or six days will then be given to the swearing in of members—and the Royal Speech will not be delivered till to-morrow week. We are so near the solution of the political mystery which just now holds the kingdom in suspense, that it would appear hardly worth our while to indulge in anticipatory conjecture—and yet the indications of the general policy likely to be pursued by the Government are so numerous, so various, and so plain, as to present the strongest possible temptation to the journalist to give the rein to his natural taste for speculation.

We must say we have far less doubt as to the intentions of Lord Palmerston than misgivings as to the self-respect and self-assertion of the House of Commons. The opening act of Mr. Hayter, the noble lord's first lieutenant, trivial as it seems in itself, is ominously significant. The Liberal members are informed by a circular from this right honourable gentleman, that Mr. Evelyn Denison will be proposed as Speaker, and an answer stating whether the member addressed intends to support that nomination by his vote is earnestly requested. Of course, a confident hope is thrown out that he does. We need scarcely inform our readers that this solicitation of a written pledge as to how a Parliamentary vote is about to be given, is an innovation on previous practice, and, as it appears to us, a very dangerous innovation, too. It has about it a smack of Palmerstonian effrontery. It neutralises and destroys, as far as a Minister can do so, the deliberative character of the House of Commons. It degrades the representative body into a mere voting machine, to be managed by the manipu-

lating dexterity of Mr. Hayter. We can scarcely imagine that the practice will be generally followed up—but, treating it only as an occasional departure from established custom, it shows, we think, a premature disposition to deal with the new Parliament as subordinate to the Ministry, and, in a manner, responsible to it.

Will the new House of Commons gradually succumb to this dictatorial interference with its functions? Upon the practical answer to this question will depend not merely the character of the present session, but the safety of our institutions. Our first impulse is towards a suspicion that it will. Not that we cherish distrust of the personnel of the present House. Quite the reverse. We have no doubt that, numerically considered, there will be found as high a sum total of integrity, earnestness, ability, and independence as entered into the composition of the last Parliament—probably, a much higher. But then, for a time at least, this aggregate of individual fitness for legislative work will not be available for the service of the country, save as it is marshalled, organised, and led forward to definite and worthy objects. It is in regard to this that we foresee peril. The new members, elected by popular constituencies, however desirous of redeeming their hustings pledges, are as yet inexperienced, and lack the guidance which popular Parliamentary chiefs alone can give them. How many of these chances to be excluded we need not remind our readers. They to whom young members of the advanced Liberal section were wont to look for the key note on great questions are precluded the opportunity of rendering that service. Lord John Russell will, doubtless, aim at improving his position by leading earnest Reformers beyond the boundaries of Palmerstonianism—and Mr. Gladstone will, perhaps, point the way to economy in the administration of finance—but we see no one but Mr. Roebuck left who is capable of directing the general reform instincts of the House to definite practical conclusions—and we are not sure whether his physical energy will be fully equal to the duties and responsibilities which recent events have imposed upon him.

It may now be fairly taken for settled that the Government will discourage any movement for organic change. The relation of the House to the Treasury bench is of far greater moment in Lord Palmerston's judgment, than the relation of the House to the country. Possibly, he has calculated his chances, and deems it safer to consult the wishes of the Conservatives on the question of Parliamentary reform, than to pay deference to the electoral engagements of his own nominal supporters. We shall see. But it is to be apprehended that the longer he can contrive to evade decision on this subject, the more chance he will have of ultimately cajoling the majority of even the honestly disposed. The true policy, therefore, of the advanced Liberals, is, by a moderately worded resolution to drive the Government to a specific declaration of their intent. Such a resolution may be introduced, by way of amendment, into the Address to her Majesty in response to her speech. It would be appropriate—it would be timely—it would be useful. It would precipitate one of two results. It would either compel Lord Palmerston to drop all disguise, and let the country understand that he has no design of amending our present representative system—or it would force him to commit himself on the subject, and so prevent successive illusory procrastinations. To be beforehand with the noble lord on this question, will be to deprive him of more than half his power of mischief.

The same general train of remark is applicable to Church-rates and the Ballot. As to the first, the earliest moment ought to be seized for testing the strength of opinion in the new Parliament—as to the second, it will be of the last importance to demonstrate at once the rapid progress it has made in the esteem of constituent bodies. We hope neither Sir John Trelawny nor Mr. Henry Berkeley will suffer the grass to grow beneath their feet. The character and usefulness of the present House will be mainly determined by the questions upon which the first few divisions are taken. Members do not all at once become cabinetised. They usually enter Parliament with a decent stock of independence. The sooner they are called upon to display that invaluable qualification, the more loath they become to part with it. Suffered to remain quiescent for a few months, it silently evaporates. In order to come under mesmeric influence, one must sit down and consent to be passive. In order to come under the peculiar fascinations of the Government whipper-in, one must abstain from exercising his own political judgment and will. But as in mesmerism, so in Parliamentary tactics, the establishment of a rapport between the operator and his patient depends chiefly on the consent of the latter—whereas, just in proportion to the frequency with which the influence is exerted and submitted to, will the mesmerist, or the whip, as the case may be, find himself strong enough to

compel assent. We trust, therefore, that the Radicals will be kept moving by their chiefs, before they fall into the habit of voting in accordance with the whispering suggestions of the Treasury fagelman. First steps almost invariably determine the direction in which novices will go.

We look to the new House, and to the opening of the coming session, with hope not unmingled with fear. Possibly, the very absence of so many chiefs may induce new members to cherish more assiduously a spirit of caution and self-reliance. That they will be cajoled into all sorts of plausible do-nothing delusions, we hold to be certain, unless a sharp look-out be kept. Prime Ministers at seventy-three years of age are not very likely to alter the habits of a lengthened political life-time. Lord Palmerston has been far more conversant with intrigue and diplomacy than with sound principles and straight-forward political conduct. He may have become changed, he may be equal to the occasion, he may lead forward the expanding intelligence of the age. But if he does, it will be mainly owing to the firmness of this present Parliament. If he succeeds in debauching the honesty of the assembly which he will collect around him to-morrow for the first time, let the country prepare itself for a hurricane or a pestilence—either the one or the other will be close at hand.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.

THE intelligence by the overland mail gives small reason to hope that we shall escape a costly and perhaps prolonged war with the Emperor of China. There is nothing to confirm the flying report, so industriously promulgated by the ministerial journals at the time of the borough elections, that Commissioner Yeh had received orders to comply with Sir John Bowring's demands. So far from that being the case, hostilities have been continued almost without intermission, and have been marked by outrages on the part of the Chinese, which reveal their intense desire to revenge the bombardment of Canton. The British fleet suffices only for the protection of Hong Kong, in which island nearly all the European residents are congregated, but has not been able to prevent the destruction, by an incendiary fire, of the storehouses of the Government contractor. The creeks of the main river are crowded with war junks ready to carry on a guerilla warfare with our large vessels, which cannot follow them into their fastnesses. Another British steamer, sailing under Portuguese colours with a valuable cargo of opium, has been carried off by the Chinese passengers and crew, a cannon loaded with grape being turned against the officers and Europeans on board, some of whom fell by the murderous assault. Nor (after the recent revelations as to the nature of Coolie emigration, which is in effect a slave trade) are we surprised to hear that the emigrants of one of these vessels had risen against the crew, and endeavoured, though unsuccessfully, to make themselves masters of it. Commercial operations at Canton are almost entirely at a stand-still—Sir M. Seymour finding his whole time occupied in maintaining his defensive position till the arrival of reinforcements to his fleet, and our Plenipotentiary exhibiting a nonchalance and incapacity which provoke the complaints of the local press. It is plain that Sir John Bowring entered upon a course of hostilities he had not the means of bringing to a successful issue; thereby not only rousing the enmities of a vindictive Oriental race, but jeopardising the lives and property of all the European residents. At home we absolve the guilty author of these deplorable tragedies, and think only of taking summary vengeance on a population whom he has goaded to madness.

It does not appear that the outbreak at Sarawak, to which Sir James Brooke nearly fell a sacrifice, was connected directly with the Canton outrages. The insurrection of the Chinese in that settlement is ascribed to the severity which the Rajah adopted to put down opium smuggling. The success of the Kungsi insurgents appears to have been short-lived. The opportune arrival of a war steamer, and the antipathies of the Dyaks and Malay races, enabled Sir James Brooke to rout the malcontent Chinese, destroy their settlements, and slaughter the fugitives without mercy. Not less than 2,000 of the rebels suffered the penalty of their lawlessness and treachery before the carnage ceased.

We have as yet no certain information how these events are regarded by the Court of Peking. The official journal, while recording successes obtained over the insurgents, makes no mention whatever of the rupture between the local government at Canton and the British authorities. But from the fact that Yeh has not in the least retreated from the hostile position he was obliged to assume after the attacks of the English fleet upon that populous city, we may assume that he is acting with the concurrence of the Imperial Court. Our Government have sent a mission to the Emperor of China, but under existing circumstances, it is difficult to see how Lord Elgin

is to open communication with the central authority at Peking.

Whether this country is to prosecute an expensive and sanguinary war with a people that numbers nearly one-third of the human race, seems to us to depend more upon the nature of the demands made upon the Chinese Government than upon the strength of the armament we may send to enforce them. It is clear that the Emperor of the Flowery Kingdom has not the resources, whatever his willingness, to carry on a protracted war. But there are many circumstances in his favour—such as the nature of the climate, so fatal to Europeans, and our inability to present an imposing force at each of the five ports where Europeans are settled. We imagine the chief obstacle to a speedy settlement of the quarrel is likely to be, not the granting of increased facilities for trade, or relaxing the system of exclusion hitherto observed, but the payment of compensation to our merchants at Hong Kong. How is the impoverished Chinese exchequer to reimburse foreigners for the destruction of property which followed upon the bombardment of Canton?

Our chief hope of an early termination of this inglorious war rests in the attitude of the United States Government. President Buchanan very properly declines to enter into an alliance with England and France to commence hostilities with a nation with whom his country is at peace. But he is anxious to aid in bringing about such an arrangement as will place the relations of foreigners with the Chinese on a more satisfactory footing. Mr. Reed, an eminent commercial lawyer, will therefore be sent on a special mission to the Celestial Empire; but he is to visit Europe on his way, in order to consult with the French and English Governments on measures by which he may co-operate peacefully in endeavouring to induce the Chinese to relax their rule of exclusion, and admit foreigners to every part of their country. He will be met at Aden by a squadron, which will proceed with him to China and suffice for the protection of American interests. Our Transatlantic contemporaries hope that he may obtain a reception for himself at Peking without fighting, and offer to their countrymen facilities which, until beaten, they refuse to the English. His presence will be the best guarantee against the unreasonableness of British officials, for it will be his interest to promote a speedy peace. "Mr. Reed," says the *New York Herald*, "may not improbably fill a more important station still as umpire between the combatants. He is the most likely person to be chosen, and should he be competent for the post, he may absolutely find himself giving the law to both sides." Should such be the case, it will not be the first time that British resources have been lavishly squandered to obtain results which our non-interfering cousins have made available without cost to themselves.

Spirit of the Press.

THE ELECTION AND THE OSTRACISED M.P.'S.—These elections have been favourable to new men, who will contribute not much less than one-third of the house; favourable to rank, for two new heirs apparent to titles appear to have been returned for every old one rejected. But they have been also remarkable beyond all others within our memory for the number of men eminent for their intellectual powers whom they have excluded from Parliament. We do not now speak with any reference to the moderation or violence of their opinions, the soundness or unsoundness of their principles. They are chiefly men with whom we do not sympathise in regard to the most important subjects. But we think it will hardly be disputed that any impartial observer called upon to select from the list of the last Parliament the fifty, or even the forty ablest men whose names stood upon it, would without doubt have included in the list Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright, Mr. Roundell Palmer and Mr. Cardwell, and with these four two other men of less popular and available but still of very remarkable powers, Mr. Fox and Mr. Miall. Of these six one abandoned the field without hope, the other five have all been rejected, after sharp contests, by large and popular constituencies. If we were to proceed to a more enlarged selection of prominent or able men, and instead of the first forty or fifty to form from the rolls of the last Parliament a list of 80 or a 100, we should find that it contained a further considerable number of gentlemen now excluded. On the whole, we believe that the elections have shut out of Parliament not less than a sixth or a seventh part of its most conspicuous men; and it is also not a little remarkable, that in almost, if not quite, every instance these have been replaced either by persons of proved insignificance, or by such as have not yet earned their spurs, and for the most part seem unlikely to earn them. The case of the Manchester school, as they are called, deserves particular notice. Its principal men have been remarkable, not only for their force of intellect, but also for great independence of character, if not for absolute originality of thought. It may be true that Mr. Bright evinced a certain narrowness of mind when, in the agony of the Russian war, he endeavoured to deter the country from its further prosecution by

reckoning up the millions it would add to the taxation of the United Kingdom, and then parading the terrible spectre of American competition. But we know no country except England which can make the boast that she has a school of demagogues who are men of such stern integrity and invincible moral firmness that, where they find their own convictions at variance with the public will, they can unhesitatingly part with their popularity in obedience to their consciences. Indeed, if we want to find the essential spirit of the demagogue, which lies in time-serving, we must look for it elsewhere, among the titles, stars, and ribands of the ministry, and among the crowd of politicians who shape their course according to the mere convenience of the hour.—*Quarterly Review*.

THE REV. DR. RULE OF THE WESLEYAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A reverend gentleman of the name of Rule—which seems a singular misnomer—has been recently lifting up his voice in favour of the burning and bombardment of Canton. This gentleman, who is "understood to be intimately connected with the Methodist religious press," said that "by pouring shells into Canton the Chinese were brought to their senses, and that our guns had cleared the way for our admission into that corrupt city, to plant in the midst the standard of the Cross." It is by such barbarous inhumanity that this man believes he serves his Maker! Of a surety Dr. Rule has been born some centuries too late; he ought to have been sword bearer to Mahomet; and would certainly have made a most worthy companion to Balfour of Burley. Seriously speaking, is this sort of thing "Christianity?" or have we all along been in a dream? To punish the body in this world for the good of the soul in another one has been the doctrine both of Eastern asceticists and Western Romanists, but never, to our knowledge, of either Protestants or independent Catholics. It has been reserved for Dr. Rule to belie the spirit of his sect, to preach Proselytism by the sword, to uphold persecution, and to exhibit the lamentable spectacle of a Christian man, who professes that he belongs to the ministry, justifying the means by the end, and equalling in spirit the worst sophistries of the Jesuits.—*The Press*.

THE MAGNANIMOUS KING OF PRUSSIA.—The conferences which have been recently held at Paris on the Swiss affair have been for all the world like a mock auction, in which the Envoy of the King of Prussia acted the part of auctioneer. "What shall we say for Neuchâtel? Beautiful Swiss Canton, near the lake of that name; picturesque castle; healthy situation; swarming with tourists in the summer season. Shall we say 100,000? No bid? Gentlemen, consider the clocks. Let me say 70,000.—50,000. The feelings of the vendor and the honour of the House of Brandenburg ought not to be lost sight of altogether. I am not only disposing of a flourishing Canton, but of the credit of a most respectable Monarchy. Say 45,000. Why, gentlemen, really, this is a mere trifle—40,000. No bid? Lower than that figure I cannot go; at that price I am instructed to buy the lot in. The chivalrous feelings of the vendor will not allow him to accept a lower price." This is really no exaggeration of the course of the negotiations which have been going on in Paris for the last few weeks. Dr. Kern has been sent back to Switzerland with an ultimatum for 40,000. Below that point the Royal chapman positively refuses to deal. Some trifling additions are attached, such as that the King of Prussia is to retain the name of "Prince of Neuchâtel"—he might as well bargain for the title of "Prince of Abyssinia"—and a guarantee for the proper administration of the charitable institutions of Neuchâtel. This last condition is a matter of course,—the former one too ridiculous to deserve even passing discussion. The real point is as to the 40,000. It was for this that at the conclusion of the last, and at the beginning of the present, year, all Europe was set in commotion, and the world, scarcely recovered from the throes of the Russian war, was startled with the announcement of another and, it might be, a more terrible struggle.—*Times*.

THE ABODES OF THE WORKING CLASSES IN THE METROPOLIS.—At the very time we were occupied with these thoughts last week, another discussion took place in the rooms of the Society of Arts, raised by a paper on "Houses as they were, as they are, and as they ought to be," by Mr. Papworth, a practical architect; and again the most experienced and eminent men admitted that moral as well as material improvement must begin improving the abodes for the classes to be rescued from debasement. Mr. Papworth and those who followed him more than confirmed every point which we established last week, and they brought out some others besides. The trade in lodging—to use a word in its most extensive sense—differs considerably from other trades. The consumer never gets direct to the producer, but the path from the one to the other is tortuous and intercepted. At every turn between the manufacturer of lodgings and the consumer of lodgings other interests intervene,—the trade in ground-rents, the trade in building materials, the trade in building employments, in carcasses, in finishing-work, in finished houses *en bloc*, in the finished house sold separately or let on lease; and in each case the price is affected by two detrimental influences. The vendor has to make a profit, but competition enables the buyer to beat down the price, so that the profit must be made in some illegitimate concealed way, and it is the house that suffers. The "scamping system" is almost universal in the make of houses for the poor, but the plan is far from being limited to that class. Between 1760 and 1810 whole streets were built on the "blood for blood system;" and we are still

suffering from the consequences of that era when nobody even thought of such a thing as a Pontifex Maximus. Under the system nicknamed "the blood for blood," some person, engaged in one of the building trades, say a plumber, would hire a piece of ground; he would then employ tradesmen in other branches of the building trade—bricklayers, carpenters, joiners, painters, and glaziers,—and pay each for their work in a house finished by the plumber's plumbing. Each man was here, to a great extent, independent; he fulfilled his bargain on the surface, but did as little for it as he could; the whole was "scamped;" and although, as a system, this plan has ceased to be in vogue, it is still pursued, and the spirit of it still reigns paramount. The very general custom of taking the lowest tender compels every branch of the manifold trade to pay itself by abstracting something from the house that is to be built. Houses built before 1700 are still good, still valuable property, comfortable homes, possessing a prospective value; houses built in 1790 are quitted by their tenants in absolute fear. Sometimes, although the stipulation in the lease that "no dancing should be allowed" is observed, the first-floor and the ground-floor are specially propped up when a soiree is to be given. Mr. Ashpitel says, that although in the interval since 1810 the duties upon bricks, glass, timber, and other commodities used in building, have been removed, houses built before 1700 are worth more than houses built twenty or thirty years ago. The necessity of providing dwellings for the working classes was equally admitted in the discussion, with the difficulty of supplying the want. There is one class for whom no homes are provided at all, and they are driven to "lodgings," either too expensive or altogether unsuited to their condition and taste. This is the class of skilled labourers, whose wages range from 25s. to 40s. a week. According to the most liberal allowance of rent, they should pay one-fourth of their income; but in the metropolis there are no houses between 10l. hovels and 28l. houses, the latter being difficult to find in a really respectable neighbourhood and condition. The Metropolitan Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes is, we hear, about to build lodgings near Angel-court and Hart-street, Drury-lane, and the vacancy of large wine-rooms in the immediate neighbourhood offers the opportunity for building a fine house with a frontage to the main thoroughfare of Brydges-street. A hint was thrown out in the Adam-street discussion that the employers of labour should provide dwellings for their own hands, as Mr. Salt has done at Saltaire, and as the Ashworths have done. Mr. Sparkes Hall said that he had attempted it, but he failed because the buildings were at too great a distance from the place where the people worked.—*Spectator*.

THE LEADING JOURNAL ON PARLIAMENTARY REFORM.—Parliamentary Reform is now a Parliamentary question. This is no truism, for till quite lately it was a popular question, and one that had hardly shown itself within the walls of Parliament. It is now more Parliamentary than popular. . . . At any reasonable time,—next year, for example—for it hardly seems reasonable to destroy a Parliament before it has even broken its shell and seen the light of day,—anybody may rise up and propose this or that partial measure, or a full-grown Reform Bill, with the fairest chance of carrying the House with him, and putting the Minister into a most unpleasant situation. But, bad as that would be, a worse contingency is possible, and, in our opinion, even probable. It is, that on the rejection of such a Bill by a well-disciplined Ministerial majority, the country might be raised in its favour, and the Parliamentary converted into a popular question. . . . To anticipate such an agitation—and it ought to be anticipated—we must consider on what points it would run. . . . Now, there are materials, or general principles, of Parliamentary Reform of confessed importance, but more likely, judging from experience, to proceed from Ministers and legislators than from out-door agitators. . . . But certainly it is the business of a minister still possessing the initiative in Parliamentary Reform to provide that the franchise shall go together as much as possible with the best qualifications for its proper exercise—education, character, and responsible employment. It certainly is more important to give it to those who are proved to be intelligent, and whose place in society shows them to be trustworthy, than to those who are certainly indigent, certainly ignorant, and probably corrupt. If a large proportion of the latter must be admitted to square our system and remove invidious exceptions, it is all the more advisable to secure the correcting influences of education and position. We fully admit there are great practical difficulties to be encountered in giving a political status to the free denizens of the intellectual world. In respect of rates, and even taxes, they may be "airy nothings," without "a local habitation or a name." But the whole question of Parliamentary Reform is one of difficulties, and we do not see why they are to be weakly admitted against the highest and best elements of our social system, and boldly encountered only for the sake of the lowest. Whatever the objections which reason or wit may suggest, no principle can be alleged against giving votes to the members of all the learned professions, to all University graduates and holders of certificates from authorised colleges and schools, to the commissioned officers of the army, navy, and militia, to railway servants of a certain rank, to schoolmasters, and many more of similar qualifications. On the other hand, while we are opening the doors, and to a certain extent relaxing those restrictions which are proved by printed lists and rate-books, it might serve to counteract the dangers of this course if we insisted more on the personal

qualifications inseparable from the elector. Why not require each man to write his own name and vote at the polling-booth? That would exclude the wholly uneducated; and, even if the younger hands could get up a sign manual and a name for the occasion, as every rogue once learnt his neck verse, still that would itself be a first step in learning, and might lead to higher achievements in the field of literature. . . . Our readers will observe that we are more upon principles than details, and that, therefore, we have not to apologise for omissions; yet we cannot omit that no Reform Bill will satisfy the people, once roused on the subject, that does not disfranchise a score or two of the small boroughs, give new members to the metropolis and other populous districts, and infuse new blood into the thin constitutions of the mere agricultural counties. There can hardly be a question as to these requirements; it is common sense to grant them, temerity to refuse them. There is plenty of time to weigh all these demands and obviate the several difficulties in their way between this and next February; but that must be done by the minister, who would hope to have a quiet berth to do any good in the session of 1858.—*Times of Monday*.

A HINT FOR THE "TIMES."—It would appear that Lord John's chance of putting himself right are likely to be increased by the over-zeal of his enemies putting themselves in the wrong.—*Scoleman*.

LOW TONE OF PUBLIC MORALITY.—I can recollect the time when the tailor's bill of a gentleman was the thermometer to tell the world the height of his expenditure, as compared with the reality of what he had to spend. If I am to believe some who must know, the money owing to milliners and dressmakers by "society" betrays a state of things beyond all tailor precedent. Yet there is a great cry for more of those "nice preachers who do, like dear Mr. M——, tell one such good home truths." Honest society, Sir, owed you much when some time since you denounced that open pollution of the stage which is again revived. We have now the aid of fluent Evangelical bishops—men chosen, it is said, by the pious for their piety; we have our public men for ever acting the part of provincial lecturers, telling us benighted rurals that "once open books to the eyes of our mechanics, and the intellectual will overcome the sensual; the paths of science will pierce through to forsake the paths of mere animal pleasure." There are no such congregations as those attracted to certain penitentiaries by their eloquent chaplains; this I have witnessed, and witnessing I knew some around me who could pay tribute to "language" in tears on the Sunday, and yet return to "society," and speedily visit that scene where woman's ruin is made scenic, and death by consumption in a course of crime a thing for British ladies and their daughters to admire—of course, only for the sake of the "exquisite acting and music!" What has education done here? Strip the thing of all it gains from the actual scene, the perfection of the acting, the attraction of the music, the nature of the audience; let the same thing be acted at the penny theatre, the chief actress some poor wretch in whom it would not be acting, and oh, how would "society" mourn over this development of depravity,—what a field for a "mission" or extra police! I know nothing of Mr. Spurgeon; but this I do know,—I wish for this next merry month of May that we could exchange the old pouring forth of indignation and grief at the heathen and poor man's sins for declamation of a hundred Spurgeon-power against the hypocrisy which mourns over the "motes" of the lower and ignorant, but dare not attack the "beams" in the upper classes. Some of the giant societies will do well to look at the system on which their accounts are audited; this is due to the subscribers. All would do well to consider a future very different audit; this is due to the principles they profess. In an age when pure unadulterated humbug prevails, to the exclusion, or at least the suppression, of common honesty, good men must be content to be proved good, even at the hands of Messrs. Quilter and Ball, Coleman, or per the Linklater ordeal.—*S. G. Osborne in the Times*.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

His lordship was last week visiting Earl Fortescue at Castle-hill, Devon. The Town Council of Southmolton took the opportunity of presenting him with a complimentary and congratulatory address, to which the following reply was made:—

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I feel deeply the honour you have done me by the expression of your confidence and regard in terms which, although much too flattering, are a valuable proof of your friendly sentiments and political sympathy.

I will say no more regarding myself personally. I prefer to take this occasion to look back with satisfaction and gratitude to what is past, and to look forward with hope to what is to come. For the last thirty years, beginning in 1828, we have been making great changes in our laws, altering the basis of our Parliamentary representation, admitting millions of our fellow-subjects to the benefits of religious equality, enlarging our commercial liberties, extending the privileges of personal freedom to men of every race and every colour, in whatever clime they could be reached, by the beneficent sceptre of the British monarchy.

While we have been achieving these tasks, Conservative predictions of the most gloomy nature have assailed us in our onward path—the fall of the Crown and the House of Lords—the destruction of the Established Church—hopeless anarchy in the West Indies—the entire ruin of the agriculture of the United Kingdom. Such have been a few of the ominous cries which have stunned the ears of the British people while engaged in their difficult and toilsome march.

But, gentlemen, the result has shown that the bonds

of affection between the inhabitants of the different parts of the United Kingdom have been strengthened, loyalty to the Throne has become a warmer and more constant flame, internal peace has been preserved and secured, agriculture has improved, commerce and manufactures have prodigiously increased, and the prophets of evil themselves can only wonder at the material prosperity of our country and the confirmed stability of our institutions.

May we not hope, then, gentlemen, that by following the same policy, by uniting progress with order and improvement with wisdom, we may attain still further and greater benefits? The opinion of the good, says Milton, is knowledge in the making.

I shall have every reason to be grateful and contented if I am permitted by my votes in Parliament to contribute to such happy results.

Castle-hill, April 20.

Miscellaneous News.

The Marchioness of Bute has presented to the people of Cardiff a piece of land for the formation of a public park.

An emigration mania has seized the people of Galway. Accounts state that the progress of emigration there has not slackened, notwithstanding that the recent accounts from America are discouraging. The daily trains to Dublin are crowded with emigrants of the better class bound for the United States, and as the season advances it is feared that the drain of population will be further increased.

GREAT FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.—A fire was discovered on Friday morning in a warehouse in Sparling-street, belonging to Messrs. Malcolmson and Son. The building is seven storeys high, and the fire broke out on the fifth floor, used as a cotton store. Upwards of 2,500 bales of that material, worth 13*l.* per bale, must have been destroyed. The property is fully insured. Considerable apprehension was felt for the lower part of the building, which is stocked with wine and rum.

A FORTNIGHT WITHOUT FOOD!—A ship-captain, a native of Bermuda, has been found by a gamekeeper in a wood at Speke, near Liverpool, in a dreadfully exhausted state, with his feet gangrened. According to his statement, he had been lying there without food for a fortnight. He was in pecuniary distress; unable to pay his rent, he had wandered into the wood, and lain down; he became so exhausted that he could not remove from the place nor even cry for help; he ate some grass and drank water from a brook occasionally. There are hopes of his recovery.

There has been a "food riot" at Parsonstown. Mr. Atkinson, of Roscrea, purchased at the market meeting, on Monday, a large quantity of potatoes and barley for exportation. The lower classes immediately took the alarm: they stopped the cars containing the produce; maltreated the drivers, and cutting open the sacks strewed the potatoes about the streets. A body of women were actively engaged in carrying off the spoil, and got away with the contents of thirty or forty sacks of potatoes. The small number of police present were driven away; but a larger force arrived, routed the rioters without shedding blood, seized five ringleaders, and placed the remainder of the produce in security.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE THAMES.—About three o'clock on Thursday morning, the *Baron Osy*, Antwerp steamer, ran down the revenue-cutter *Curlew*, which was lying at anchor between the Mouse and Nore Lights. The steamer went right over the cutter. Mr. Shepherd, five men, and a boy, went down in the cutter, and all perished. Hawkins, a seaman who was on deck, was also carried down with the vessel; but he regained the surface, clung to the mast-head, which remained above water, and was saved by a boat from another cutter. The people of the steamer allege that no light was shown on the *Curlew*.

INUNDATION AND STOPPAGE OF MILLS AT PRESTON.—About 2,000 workpeople, employed at five mills and two foundries, were prevented from working on Saturday by a singular accident. On Friday one of the mills referred to was inundated and all the establishments deprived of water for their engines. An old sewer runs under the canal; on Friday the culvert of the sewer collapsed in the middle of the canal, and a whirlpool was thus created. Part of the water escaped by the sewer to the river, the rest flooded the sewer upwards.

HONORARY DEGREES.—HOW TO BECOME AN LL.D.—The *Athenæum* says:—If there be any gentleman on our list of readers who wishes to write LL.D. behind his name, and is not particular as to the source whence his right to do so is derived, we have news for him. Mr. Simpson, of "Clinton College, Arkansas" is coming to England, charged with a box of diplomas, all of which are going to an alarming sacrifice. A circular heralds the approach of Mr. Simpson, which we print for his benefit in our most conspicuous columns without advertisement charges:—

Clinton College, Arkansas, U.S.A., Feb. 24, 1857.

Sir,—Some time ago one of our trustees received a letter from a literary friend of his in England highly complimentary of you, and expressing a wish that our College should confer on you the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. I have the pleasure of informing you that at the last meeting of our *Senatus Academicus*, held on January the 16th, 1857, it was resolved unanimously that the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws be conferred on you, and that a diploma confirmatory of the act of the Senate be sent you at the earliest opportunity; such act of the Senate to be subject to the College by-law of date June the 3rd, 1854, viz., "and that those on whom the honorary degree of LL.D. is conferred shall pay only a third part of the usual matriculation and graduation fees, which third part is 8*l.* 10*s.*, which sum is to

be expended on the College Library and Museum," &c. Our Mr. Simpson is preparing to leave this for England; he takes your diploma with him, and will post it for you on his arrival. As Mr. S. will be in England for a very short time only, you will oblige us by writing to Mr. S. when the diploma reaches you, acknowledging its receipt, and please at the same to send him the College fee of 8*l.* 10*s.*, as he (Mr. S.) is authorised by our Senate to receive the same—and with the very kind wishes of our Professors.

I am your obedient servant,

JAMES LAUDER, C. S.

Mr. Simpson's address for at least a week after you receive your diploma will be as under:—Mr. Charles Simpson (of America), care of Mr. Maynard, Mathematical Bookseller, Earl's Court, Leicester-square London.

We need scarcely add (says the *Athenæum*) that Arkansas is a backwood State,—that there is no such college as "Clinton College," and never was,—and that the village schools find scarcely any support in the State. [Mr. Simpson has already commenced operations, for we observe in the last number of the *Edinburgh News* the announcement of the name of a minister of the Scotch Church who has obtained a diploma from "the *Senatus Academicus*, of Clinton College, Arkansas."]]

The Annual Convention of the Royal Burghs of Scotland met yesterday week at Edinburgh. Mr. D. M'Laren proposed that they should petition for the forty shillings freehold franchise, but this, after discussion, was refused by 22 to 13.

WINES FROM SOUTHERN AFRICA.—We recently directed public attention to this portion of Africa—one of our most prosperous colonies—abounding in every natural production and only requiring capital and labour to develop its best resources. Since the appearance of the Vine disease which has so ravaged the European vineyards, great attention has been paid to the culture of the grapes, particularly in the district of Puarle, and from that district wines are sent to this country quite equal to some description of continental growths, and are sold at the price of British wines.

AN IMPERFECT TRAP.—Hemp and other commodities have for some time been stolen from warehouses in Newcastle, and the other day a thief was discovered in a tall range of stores in the Close. The key of the entrance-door was turned upon him, and he was left in his huge lockup until a policeman could be got. The prisoner, however, was not disposed to await the arrival of the officer of justice. He made his way into a ware-room on the top floor, and to a door from which goods are lowered into the street. First tossing his bags of booty down to the pavement, he lifted his eyes to a hook that swung in the air in connection with a crane inside. He must have had some familiarity with the premises, and known that his weight would suffice to effect a leisurely descent, or he would not have hazarded the enterprise which he meditated. A desperate leap must be made to catch the hook, and if he missed his mark nothing could save him from being dashed to death. But liberty is sweet. He sprang upward and forward, caught the hook, and was next moment travelling slowly but surely downward. It was daylight, and eyes were upon him, but nothing wrong was suspected. So, arriving safely at the bottom, he gathered up his bags unmolested, and walked off. Shortly afterwards, but too late, the turnkey and the policeman came, and as they looked upon the rope by which their prey had escaped, they could only moralize on the probability of hemp proving less friendly to the fugitive another time.—*Gateshead Observer*.

ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL.—The ninety-ninth annual court of governors of this corporation was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on Friday, Mr. John Remington Mills in the chair. The school (formerly in the City-road) is at Haverstock-hill, near Hampstead, and is open for children of both sexes, of all denominations, and from every part of the United Kingdom. The secretary read the report of the board of the general committee. The report stated that the charity, though advancing in age, was more vigorous than ever. The children continued to progress under excellent training, and their conduct was most exemplary. The number of children in the school, as reported in April last, was 270; left the school during the year, 50; died, 3; elected in November last, 15; elected that day, 25; admitted by purchase, 1; admitted by presentation, 2. Total, at present, 260, viz., boys, 179; girls, 81. The total number received since the commencement was 1749. The committee congratulated the governors upon the continued patronage of the Queen, who had given a further proof of her confidence and approval of the charity by presenting the sum of 250*l.* (the second donation of that amount), for the purpose of giving the Prince of Wales the right of a life nomination. The auditor's report showed a deficiency upon the general account of 990*l.* 14*s.* 5*d.*, arising not only from the increase in the price of provisions and clothing, but from the diminished amount of donations, and also from the fact, that the usual festival was omitted in 1856. The reports were adopted, officers were elected for the ensuing year and a vote of thanks having been given to the chairman, the meeting separated.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA AND CANADA.—The tide of emigration to Australia, both from the ports of London and Liverpool, appears to be rapidly on the increase. During the past year 276 vessels sailed from the Thames, of a tonnage of 209,012 tons; and 125 vessels left the Mersey, of an aggregate tonnage of 140,652 tons. The tonnage of the vessels leaving the Thames averaged 750 tons each, and those from the Mersey 1,125 tons. Seventeen vessels, carrying Government emigrants, were despatched during the year from the Mersey, chiefly from the Black Ball and White Star line of packets, and 7,000 persons were sent from that port by the Emigration Com-

missioners. The Government returns of the entire emigration for 1856 give 22,801 passengers. In the first three months of the present year the same line of packets has conveyed from these shores—in January, 1,000 passengers; in February, 2,100; and in March, 1,000. In the present month of April the number will exceed 2,000. These numbers include both Government and private emigrants. A still more active emigration is likely to mark the present as compared with the past year. The spring fleet has taken out 1,500 emigrants from the North-east coast of Scotland for Canada, principally young agricultural labourers and their wives. Large sums constantly arrive from Upper Canada to pay for the passage of Aberdeenshire people, that they may join their successful relatives in the colony.

THE NEW ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—In a letter to the *Times* Mr. Wild reports that Lady Franklin has effected the purchase of a steam yacht admirably adapted for the requisite Arctic service, and the eminent and experienced Arctic voyager and explorer Captain M'Clintock has accepted the command of the expedition.

Already he says many leading scientific men, among whom are the Presidents of the Royal and Geographical Societies, have evinced by liberal contributions towards the equipment of Lady Franklin's expedition that they consider the burden of this, the last effort to ascertain the fate of our countrymen, should not fall entirely on the devoted and high-spirited widow of Sir John Franklin. It cannot be too widely spread that this final search will be limited to a very small portion of the Arctic regions, where all evidence—and it is now very strong—points to the conclusion that a thorough exploration of the tract in question will be rewarded by the discovery of the relics of the *Erebus* and *Terror*.

Law, Police, and Justice.

THE ROYAL BRITISH BANK.

The Court of Common Pleas gave judgment on Wednesday in a suit respecting Royal British Bank shares. Messrs. Taylor and Aston, stockbrokers, on the 28th August, were commissioned by Mr. Stray, a regular client of theirs, to buy shares in the bank; they bought them for the settling-day, 15th September; on the 3rd the bank stopped, and no transfer to Mr. Stray was executed "with the consent of the directors." He refused to pay for the shares; but Messrs. Taylor and Aston were obliged to pay the jobber of whom they had bought, the amount being some 600*l.* They brought an action against Mr. Stray, and obtained a verdict; but leave was given to Mr. Stray to move for a nonsuit. He obtained a rule for a nonsuit, on several grounds. This was the matter argued on Wednesday; when the Court gave judgment, deciding against Mr. Stray, and ordering the rule to be discharged. The plaintiffs had conducted the business in the usual way; Mr. Stray knew what was the customary course in such dealings, and had given the plaintiffs authority to pay money on his account. As to the directors not having granted a transfer, the bank "still existed and might resume payment." The defendant had got what he contracted for. In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Thursday, judgment was given in another of the bank cases. Mr. Fell, a depositor, sued an individual shareholder, Mr. Burchell, for the amount of his debt, and obtained a verdict, but a question of law was reserved. Mr. Burchell sought to enter a nonsuit, on the ground that Mr. Fell should have proceeded against the company in the first instance, and, if he obtained a verdict, then issue executions against individual shareholders. Though much puzzled in constructing the words of the ill-drawn act of Parliament—judges are at times, said Lord Campbell, "required to make sense out of nonsense"—the Court pronounced in favour of Mr. Burchell, declaring the action not maintainable, and ordering the rule to be made absolute for entering a nonsuit.

Mr. Stapleton, Deputy Governor of the British Bank, was again examined in the Bankruptcy Court on Wednesday. His evidence was of a similar tenor to that given before, and equally damaging to himself. Mr. Linklater read long extracts from articles which appeared in *The Joint Stock Journal* in May last, attacking the bank, without expressly naming it, and unmistakably hinting at many of the most important instances of mismanagement which have now come fully to light. Mr. Stapleton admitted that the directors had seen these attacks, and had been advised by counsel not to prosecute for libel. When alarmed shareholders made inquiries, they were told that the statements were not true, and were the malignant effusions of a discharged officer of the bank. Mr. Linklater said he proposed to examine the auditors on a future day, and to examine Mr. Humphry Brown (Mr. Brown was present in court during the proceedings) on the next Wednesday. Mr. Alderman Kennedy was abroad and suffering from ill-health. He could not, therefore, be examined at present.

On Monday, Mr. Craufurd, the new manager, and Messrs. Chandler and Page, the auditors of this bank, were examined in the Bankruptcy Court. It appeared that the auditors were, in fact, the servants of the manager, and only troubled themselves to look at the totals shown to them in the ledgers. There was no audit of securities, they took Mr. Craufurd's word that they were all good. Thus the "current account" was represented to consist of loans for short periods, and Mr. Page "had no notion that this item contained H. Brown's overdrawn account of 37,592*l.*, Cameron's of 3,000*l.*, or Empson's of 8,000*l.* which had been overdrawn for years." The most wonderful account, however, was the "suspense account." In June, 1856, this item had grown from 36,610*l.* to 54,049*l.*, but the auditor is perfectly satis-

fied with Craufurd's explanation, that it consists of "floating sums not appropriated to any account, but to be so in the next half-year." Mr. Chandler, it appears, had borrowed some 800*l.* or 900*l.* from the bank direct, and a further sum of 1,350*l.* through Cameron, the bulk of which was still owing when he failed. In the course of the examination, Mr. Craufurd admitted that the returns to the *Gazette* were looked upon as a farce.

THE SWYNFEN V. SWYNFEN CASE, which creates much interest, from involving the question as to the right of counsel to bind the client by a compromise, is about to be litigated in the Court of Chancery. Various witnesses were examined on Thursday before the examiner (Mr. Otter), and amongst others, Sir Frederick Thesiger, Mr. Edwin James, Q.C., attended on his behalf. Property to a large amount depends upon the validity of the will of the testator.

THE QUESTION OF MRS. CUMMING'S SANITY is again to be decided by a jury. Since this eccentric lady's death much litigation has ensued with respect to her large property, and the Lord Chancellor has now granted an application for an issue to try the question whether the deceased lady was of sound mind between certain periods of her life, during which she executed some important deeds.

THE GREAT SHOE-BLACK BRIGADE QUESTION was brought under the notice of the Lord Mayor last week. Mr. D. W. Harvey, the Police Commissioner, vindicated the conduct of the police with respect to the charge against them of having interfered unnecessarily with the boys. Mr. Harvey explained that the Ragged-school Society desired to establish a system which an irregularly self-constituted set of shoe-blacks materially interfered with. These boys were principally thieves and vagabonds, and annoyed the public. Mr. McGregor, of the society, attended to explain the objects of the society, and the Lord Mayor promised to put down the irregulars if they interfered with the public.

THE CONVICT MANSELL.—A novel and singular proceeding took place in the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday, in the case of Thomas Mansell, now under sentence of death for the murder of Lance Corporal Burney, of the 49th Regiment, at Maidstone, but whose execution has been stayed, because of objections made to the impanelling of the jury under circumstances stated by us at the time. The prisoner was brought up in the custody of one of the officials connected with the gaol at Maidstone, and placed in the first row behind the bar, which was then nearly filled with barristers. After some legal formalities had been gone through, the court ordered the case to be argued on the 2nd of May, the prisoner meanwhile to be remitted to Newgate.

A REMARKABLE TRIAL took place at Inverary on the 17th, before Lord Handyside and Lord Ardmillan. Hector McDonald, a labourer, was charged with the murder of his wife. The principal witness was Christina Seaton, an old woman, a widow, living at Kirkpoll, and the mother of the prisoner's wife. Her evidence, given in Gaelic with dramatic action, was interpreted to the Court. The parties all lived under the same roof; but in different "houses,"—that is, a wooden partition, reaching to the height of the side-walls but not to the roof, separated the apartment of the mother from that of her daughter and son-in-law. McDonald and his wife slept on a straw bed spread out on the floor, and kept in its place by eight heavy stones laid along the edges. Widow Seaton, on the night of the 12th February, heard Hector threatening to kill his wife, before they went to bed. About midnight she was awakened by their quarrels. At daybreak she heard a loud noise, and got up. She found her daughter leaning on the shoulder of McDonald, and his hands at her throat. The old woman, and a son who lived with her, told him to loose his hold. He did so, and the woman fell, with a low moan, to the floor. She was lifted, with the aid of her husband, and placed on a bed. Her eyes were starting from their sockets: she lived a short time, and then died. Medical men came and found she had been strangled. At first Hector threatened to "go into the sea;" but he did not, and even held the body on his knees while it was washed by the women. The trial terminated in a verdict of "culpable homicide;" and the murderer was sentenced to be transported for life.

Literature.

The History and Life of the Reverend Doctor John Tauler, of Strasburg; with Twenty-five of his Sermons. Translated from the German, with Additional Notices of Tauler's Life and Times, by SUSANNAH WINKWORTH; and a Preface by the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY. London: Smith, Elder, and Co.

LITTLE as the name of John Tauler was known to English readers in general, until within the last two or three years, we think we may presume that it is now generally recognised as the name of a remarkable man, a true fore-runner of the Reformation in Germany; born at the close of the thirteenth century, living some years over the first half of the fourteenth, labouring and preaching devotedly as one of the "Friends of God," and leaving behind him works distinguished by wonderful depth and spirituality, a mysticism practical and attractive,—which now, at the close of five hundred years, come to us, as Mr. Kingsley says, as "one of the most interesting and instructive pages in the book of Christian, and, indeed, of human thought." Miss Winkworth's introduction to her translation of

the "*Theologia Germanica*," helped to make Tauler known to readers other than those specially devoted to ecclesiastical history, and prepared the way for the noble volume now before us. But more still was done by Mr. Alfred Vaughan in his beautiful and wise book, "*Hours with the Mystics*"; and, more recently, in an elaborate and discriminating article in the *British Quarterly*, which we can hardly err in attributing to the same accomplished and large-hearted writer. We rejoice greatly in this increasing interest in a form of religious thought and life peculiarly fitted to the elevation of our current religious teaching, and the purification of religious activity: and while earnestly desirous that we should not loosen our hold on what we have—that we should not abandon forms of doctrine more perfect than any reached by Tauler and his coadjutors, we count it one of the best signs of the present tendency of Christian thought, that there is an awakening ear for such voices as reach us anew from the "*Theologia Germanica*," and from Tauler and the "mystics," of whom he is the type. We give then a hearty and grateful welcome to this volume; and wish for it that it may become a household book in godly families throughout the land.

Mr. Kingsley's Preface, written in his own sincere spirit and earnest manner—is intended to give the reader the true point of view and the right feeling for the study of Tauler's works and the whole of the fourteenth century movement, which he may be taken to represent; and points out the fitness and power of the sermons that follow, for the instruction, and strengthening, and consolation of various classes of readers, marked by wide differences of religious opinion and experience. It is sufficient praise for such a Preface, that it begets a deep moral interest in the study to which it invites.

Miss Winkworth has first translated the "*History and Life of Dr. John Tauler*," which is found attached to some of the MSS. of the Sermons. This has been satisfactorily identified by Professor Schmidt, by his learned researches into the history of the "Friends of God," as a genuine production of that "Great Friend of God in the Oberland," who appears in the history as "the man," while Tauler is called "the master." This layman was Nicolas of Basle; and, as the history relates very touchingly, it was by him that there was brought about that crisis in Tauler's life which wrought so great a change in the elegant scholastic preacher—even then a sincere and God-fearing Christian minister—and gave him a new and deeper experience of the things of God, a spiritual insight and wisdom, a warmth of piety and tenderness of soul, and a spirit of self-abandonment and devotion, which have made his character beautiful and impressive, even to those least able to sympathise with his cast of thought, and have given almost unparalleled depth and power to his applications of religious principles to the experiences of the inner, and the circumstances and duties of the outward, life of man.

To this ancient story of the great spiritual event of Tauler's life, which, also, contains additionally a brief account of his death; Miss Winkworth has appended an introductory notice of the "Life and Times of Tauler," and of the "Friends of God," down to their persecution and dispersion at the close of the century, at which point all information respecting them ceases. This most interesting chapter of middle-age religious history has been very thoroughly studied and comprehended by Miss Winkworth; and she has written it so ably and fully, that it will be regarded by all who know best what are the available materials for its production, as a most important addition for the English student to the history of the "Reformers before the Reformation." The sources of this valuable sketch are chiefly the works of Professor Schmidt of Strasburg, to which we have referred; but other authors have not been neglected.

And now we turn to the Sermons. In the selection of the twenty-five here translated, Miss Winkworth has sought to reconcile the claims of historical truth and practical usefulness. For the sake of profit to the reader, in bringing before him elements of truth not generally prominent in these days, the translator has preferred the practical to the more metaphysical sermons of Tauler; but for the sake of a true representation of the man, she has not felt at liberty to omit a few passages of the sermons selected, which are too much tinged with asceticism, or are marked by reverence for the Romish ritual and discipline. We think the principle acted on is wise, and the result satisfactory. These sermons make Tauler fairly known to the readers of them, and they are adapted to religious edification. They speak unmistakably a deep and lively sense of sin; they expose its root in selfishness; they give prominence to Christ as the only Redeemer and Restorer from sin; they proclaim self-devotion—a death to self, and life in God, as the essence of piety; and they breathe a love

tender and ardent to the reconciling Christ, and to the Father who hath reconciled us unto Himself by His Son. The vital truths of Christianity are here; the essential spirit of the purest and loftiest godliness breathes everywhere. Truth has not, certainly, the proportions that seem to us natural and scriptural;—the teaching is neither fully complete, nor perfectly satisfactory, as instruction in Christian doctrine and life. But the profound, reverent, rarely spiritual Tauler has much to teach us all, of truth, which, in these busy, restless times of outward religious service and activity, is too readily overlooked or forgotten by Christian teachers and believers alike: and it will be to incalculable profit that a spiritual mind sits at his feet.

To these too brief observations on a book which has brought us benefits of another and richer kind than it is the province of the mere reviewer to speak of, we will now only add a few passages from Tauler, as the volume's best commendation.

Of truly noble men who seek nothing but God Himself.—"The third class of those who go into God's vineyard are truly and highly-favoured men, who in deed and truth rise above all creature things in God's vineyard; for they seek and love nothing but simply God Himself. They neither look to pleasure, nor to any selfish end, nor to that which is a mere outflow from God; for their inner man is wholly plunged in God, and they have no end but the praise and glory of God, that His good pleasure alone may be fulfilled in and through them and in all creatures. Hence they are able to bear all things and to resign all things, for they receive all things as from God's hand, and offer up to Him again in simplicity of heart, all that they have received from Him, and do not lay claim to any of His mercies. They are like a river that flows out with every tide, and then again hastens back to its source. So do these men refer all their gifts back to the source whence they proceed, and flow back again unto it themselves likewise. For inasmuch as they carry all the gifts of God back unto their Divine fountain, and do not claim any ownership in them, either for pleasure or advantage, and do not purpose this nor that, but simply God alone; God must, of necessity, be their only refuge and stay, outward and inward. But though this aim carry a man so completely out of himself and be perfectly simple and directed to nothing but God, yet nature has some regard to herself, of which a man cannot be wholly bereft. Whether he choose it or no (this is a simple fact), he cannot but always desire to feel God's presence, and so too it is a natural instinct to wish to be happy. But this desire should be far from his strongest, and the least part of what he takes into the account in his purposes. And here I wish to rebuke all those religious persons who are leaning on their own good works, and as it were keep a right of property in them, thinking themselves free to do or not to do them. For whenever they see or imagine any new undertaking or religious practice which can afford them inward or outward satisfaction, they give themselves to it with prayer, and striving, and weeping, and watching, and as long as they find pleasure in it, they cannot have enough of it; but if this sense of pleasure and interest passes away, their devotion passes away likewise, and they come to dislike their good and holy work, and then they grow lukewarm and careless, performing all they do without devotion. All this is owing to their not having had a single eye to God's glory. They have been prompted and sustained in their labour by the pleasure it has yielded them, and now this has fled. For we must not seek enjoyment and sweetness in the gifts of God, either in holy exercises or in words or works; but we must take delight in God alone, and not in His gifts?"

Our aspirations must never be bounded by our ability to perform good works.—"What we can do is a small thing; but we can will and aspire to great things. Thus, if a man cannot be great, he can yet be good in will; and what he, with his whole heart and mind, love and desire, wills to be, that without doubt he most truly is. It is little we can bring to pass; but our will and desire may be large. Nay, they may grow till they lose themselves in the infinite abyss of God. Not that we ought to think within ourselves that we wish to be this or that, like such a saint or angel, for we ought to be much more than we can conceive or fathom: wherefore our part is to give ourselves over to God, and leave ourselves utterly in His hands, being wholly His. And if ye cannot be as entirely His as ye fain would be, be His as much as ye may attain unto; but whatever ye are, be that truly and entirely; and what ye cannot be, that be contented not to be, in a sincere spirit of resignation, for God's sake and in Him. So shall you peradventure possess more of God in lacking than in having. Therefore be God's; yield to His hand; suffer Him to do in thee, and to thee, and with thee, what He will; and then nothing here or hereafter shall be able to confound you."

Our aptness for any art of life is the gift of the Spirit of God: and common daily work need not be a hindrance in the Divine life.—"Let common Christians look to see what is their office, to the which our Lord has called and bidden them, and what is the gift of which the Lord has made them the vessels. For every art or work, however unimportant it may seem, is a gift of God, and all these gifts are bestowed by the Holy Spirit for the profit and welfare of man. Let us begin with the lowest. One can spin, another can make shoes, and some have great aptness for all sorts of outward arts, so that they can earn a great deal, while others are altogether without this quickness. These are all gifts proceeding from the Spirit of God. If I were not a priest, but were living as a layman, I should take it as a great favour that I knew how to make shoes, and should try to make them better than any one else, and would gladly earn my bread by the labour of my hands. Children, the foot or the hand must not desire to be the eye. Each must fulfil the office for which God has fitted him, however weighty it may be, and what another could not easily do. Also our sisters shall each have her own office. Some have sweet voices; let them sing in the churches, for this also comes from the Spirit of God. There is no work so small, no art so mean, but it all comes from God, and

is a special gift of His. Thus, let each do that which another cannot do so well, and for love returning gift for gift. Know ye, whoever does not exercise his gift, nor impart it, nor make use of it for the profit of his neighbour, lays up a heavy reckoning against the last day. . . . Whence comes it, then, that we have so many complaints, each saying that his occupation is a hindrance to him, while notwithstanding his work is of God, who hindereth no man? Whence comes this inward reproof and sense of guilt which torment and disquiet you? Dear children, know that it is not your work which gives you this disquiet. No; it is your want of order in fulfilling your work. If you performed your work in the right method, with a sole aim to God, and not to yourselves, your own likes and dislikes, and neither feared nor loved aught but God, nor sought your own gain or pleasure, but only God's glory, in your work, it would be impossible that it should grieve your conscience. It is a shame for a spiritual man, if he have not done his work properly, but so imperfectly that he has to be rebuked for it. For this is a sure sign that his works are not done in God, with a view to His glory and the good of his neighbour. You may know and be known by this, whether your works are directed to God alone, and whether you are in peace or not. A man ought to busy himself in good and useful occupations of whatever kind they may be, casting his care upon God; and labour silently and watchfully, keeping a rein upon himself, and proving himself, so as to sift what it is that urges and impels him in his work! Further, he must look within, and mark whether the Holy Spirit will have him to be active or quiet; that he may obey His godly leadings in each instance; now resting, now working, but ever fulfilling his due task in peace.

Time and Faith: an Inquiry into the Data of Ecclesiastical History. Two Vols. London: Groombridge and Sons.

Ne autor ultra crepidam. It is a pity that the author of these volumes did not, for his own sake, remember this well-worn saying. He was the author, he tells us, of a paper in the old series of the *Westminster Review* on "Septenary Institutions," which we recollect, in a republished form, as clever, though not satisfactory. Now, however, that he has aimed at something larger and more serious, he has simply proved himself to be a monstrously ignorant and incapable person. His eagerness to have a share in the work of the demolition of the historical foundations of Christianity has been mistaken by himself for capability of destructive criticism; and he has made a ridiculous and contemptible appearance. That he has read largely—it may be immensely—we do not deny; that he has not read to advantage is only too clear to every one who examines his pages, and their notes especially. That he has bestowed labour and taken pains is, also, evident; and that the result is valueless—a mere case made out according to strong prepossessions—is equally evident. But the most absurd thing is, that the writer should have pretended to scholarship; and that he should thereby have exposed himself to the easy refutation of his pretensions to treat at all a subject which scholars only can treat intelligently and usefully. We will show the author's ignorance and incompetency by extracts: there are subjects in which he has less information than boys in our Sunday Schools; yet on these very subjects he is "nothing if not critical."

"The Baal, or Bel, of the Israelites, Phenicians, and Carthaginians, was the Apollo or Sol of the Romans. . . . Baal is not improbably derived from the Hebrew bar, to burn or set on fire; and Al God; and may, therefore, be rendered Fire God, or the God of Fire." (P. 60, note.)

What will Hebraists say to this? Through the latter part of this note a pen has been drawn in our copy: but what are we to think of the man who goes to press, on the most difficult and ticklish matters of criticism, with such qualifications for Hebrew philology? Turn we to his Greek:—

"The word Gospel is an abbreviation of the Anglo-Saxon *God-spell*, signifying 'God's History'; but the original Greek title of each of the narratives we now call Gospels, was *Evangelion*, a term equivalent to a true and faithful account. . . . (Note) Usually explained to mean 'good news' or 'glad tidings'; a sense which it will sometimes bear; but the signification of *Ev* (eu) is not strictly good or glad, but 'the right,' &c. (Vol. i., 245).

The writer does not appear to know that there is any classical usage to guide us as to this word; and he both falsifies it and its Anglo-Saxon equivalent. He tries to print Greek words in English letters; and he gives us *Apostolai* and *Evangelai*—in a note at the end of Vol. i. these are called "misprints;" but the misprint occurs scores of times throughout the volume—in fact, is the uniform print of the words. This must be ignorance, rectified by another person, at last, but too late; especially when we see that, disdaining the usual form of another word, "Presbyter," and craving for a final "os," he gives us "Presbyteros"! Here is a grand discovery, in a passage which will also show something of the leanings of the book.

"This would seem to imply that even the Gospel of Matthew had not, in the conviction of the author of the preface [Luke], been written by Matthew, the publican, one of the Apostles, but by some other *mathalon*, &c. (Note.) *Mathalon*, from *mathetes*, a learner, or disciple." (Page 264.)

It will be interesting to etymologists to know that the proper name, Matthew, is derived from the Greek, *μαθητής*! Again, what the author knows of biblical criticism, or even of the latest phase of opinion in those "negative" quarters to which he is so deeply indebted, may be learnt from the following misrepresentation of the present state of critical judgment on the Apocalypse.

"From the difference both of style and sentiment, it may now be regarded as a settled question among the

learned, that the Apocalypse was not written by the Apostle John, nor by the author of any one of the other books of the New Testament." (II. 345.)

Of all that the writer attempts in this effort to "purify Faith from superstition," so that "one day" it (Faith) may "rank with the exact sciences,"—(surely the author has most lucid conceptions of the inner nature of Faith and Science!)—the real drift may be represented by these two further sentences:—

"The Gospel of John, it has also been remarked, omits the incident of the Transfiguration on the Mount; a circumstance which, although qualified by the parenthesis (suspected of being a marginal note), of 'we beheld his glory,' &c. (i. 14), must be regarded as either throwing doubt upon that event, or as demonstrating that this Gospel was not written by John the Apostle, who is stated by the other three Evangelists to have been present." (I. 265.)

"The historical foundation of the story of the massacre of the Innocents, is probably the slaughter by Herod, in the last year of his reign, of forty young men, for cutting down the Roman eagle, placed over the gate of the temple, as narrated by Josephus. In the idiom of the Jewish language, these young men would be 'children of Israel'; whom tradition, and another conception of the motives of Herod, might easily change into children 'two years old and under.'" (I. 249.)

The second volume is the best; but, as a whole, the work must be described, as materials gathered by plentiful reading, chiefly, in one-sided, suspicious, and unreliable authors, brought to bear clumsily but perversely on the establishment of foregone conclusions—so far, that is, as anything is established, and not rather unsettled and confounded by partial representation and misunderstanding. The writer is strong in "Mr. Scott Porter" (about as unsatisfactory an authority in biblical criticism as possible), and in the "Improved Version," and Mackay, and writers of the same general tendency. We should not have exposed his work at such length, if the publisher's name were not likely to mislead purchasers.

England's Greatness: Its Rise and Progress in Government, Laws, Religion, and Social Life; Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; Science, Literature, and the Arts. From the Earliest Period to the Peace of Paris. By JOHN WADE, V. P. Institut d'Afrique, Paris; Author of "History and Political Philosophy of the Productive Classes." London: Longman and Co.

THIS extended title explains the character of a volume of which the worst feature is the little clap-trap of the leading phrase of that title, "England's Greatness." Mr. Wade is an able and well-informed man—one whose previous works command respect, and inspire with confidence as to the solid character of any publication he gives to the world. We do not think his "philosophy"—so far as it appears in this work—very remarkable for depth and clearness;—we do not think he altogether escapes liability to the charges of obscurity in representing, and superficiality in interpreting, the phenomena of the social and political life of England;—we do not strongly admire a manner of writing which, in its more pretentious passages, is very apt to become stiff and verbose;—we do not always assent to the critical judgments pronounced on men, tendencies, and events. But when all these things are allowed for, we find Mr. Wade's volume a useful and admirable work,—one which supplies a want in our literature, and which is to be specially commended for its fitness to a place in popular libraries, and its helpfulness to students who are not satisfied with mere historical compendiums, and who would look at historical facts in the lights of the science of civilisation and of political progress.

Mr. Wade's aim has been evidently, as he says, "precise, clear, definite." He exhibits compendiously, but with considerable breadth, the progress of England, civil and ecclesiastical, industrial, commercial, intellectual, and social; opening up suggestively (though, as we have said, not always completely and satisfactorily), "the mystery of her power, her diversified interests, and her resplendent name." He draws his materials from history, biography, and general literature; combining them in a picture of national development, in its most remarkable epochs, from the time of Roman domination down to the present day. Some of the illustrations extend to the representation of things more minute and individual than enter into general history; and some of the most useful indications of the formation of the character of our people and institutions have been gleaned in walks with which ordinary readers can never become familiar.

Mr. Wade, might, perhaps, have done more—might have made use of later materials, furnished by state papers and other newly discovered documents, by which the department of history has been enriched among us—might thus have given vividness to his picture and depth to his views of its significance; but, in the absence of strongly-marked positive faults, we need not dwell on a few deficiencies, and may be satisfied that such a work shows accurate knowledge, large views, and a liberal spirit. The one grand defect of the work is, its entire failure in exhibiting the place, and apprehending the power, of the religious life of England, in the evolution of her greatness, and in the shaping of her permanent institutions.

The London University Calendar, 1857. London: Taylor and Francis.

OF this publication we have only to announce the appearance, and to say, that it has its usual features of information, necessary to the colleges composing the university and to their students, and interesting to all by whom those institutions are supported. For the

sake of inquirers, we may add, that besides charters, regulations, lists of affiliated colleges, &c., and complete lists of graduates and honours, there are included the Examination Papers of 1856, and Particulars of Scholarships, Exhibitions, Prizes, &c. The classical subjects for Matriculation and the B. A. degree in 1858 are as follows:—

Matric:—Homer: *Odysee*, B. I. Terence: *Andria*. B. A.:—Herodotus: B. III. Tacitus: *Annals*, B. I. Horace: *The Odes*.

Memoirs of James Hutton; comprising the Annals of his Life, and his connection with the United Brethren. By D. BENHAM. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)—This is the life of a very excellent and remarkable man—related to Sir Isaac Newton, on his mother's side; the friend of the Wesleys and Whitefield; and afterwards one of the Moravian Brethren, with whom he was so intimately connected that, for a long period, the life of Hutton is the history of the Moravians in England. The work is compiled from diaries and correspondence of the Brethren in London and at Herrnhut, and from other manuscript and printed sources. It presents the character of a man of God well worth knowing; and abounds in information of a valuable kind, respecting the early "United Brethren." But the composition of the work is entirely without art; and its matter is often without interest. It is a pity that a book of so much substantial worth—one which we shall gratefully preserve in our biographical library—should be so ill arranged and destitute of attractiveness as inevitably to repel the majority of ordinary readers.—*Select Works of Dr. Chalmers*. Vol. XI. College and Church Establishments, Church Extension, and the Parochial System. (T. Constable and Co.)—There are few results in this volume which approve themselves to our reason and experience. Yet, there are plenty of things in the bye-ways of the book, that are true and finely said, and will always give it interest to an opponent. It is amusing to us to read Dr. Chalmers's denunciation of "the inherent impotency" of the Voluntary System, in the light of his own subsequent compelled voluntarism and of the achievements of the Free Scotch Church.—*Memoirs of Bethany*. By the Author of "The Faithful Promiser," &c. (J. Nisbet and Co.)—A little book, very beautiful in feeling, and very truthfully, on the whole, presenting the facts, and the significance and suggestions of the facts, of those touching passages of our Lord's life which are associated with "Bethany." Dedicated especially to "mourners," in whom it is fitted to awaken much consoling and purifying thought; it yet has interest and profitableness for the quiet hours of all simple-minded and devout readers.—*Things New and Old in Religion, Science, and Literature*. (Nisbet and Co.)—Short papers on a great variety of subjects, and from several hands,—written with adequate information, in an enlightened religious spirit, and in an agreeable style. It is illustrated with good woodcuts,—some of which, however, have been used in another work. It is a book for youth,—a pleasing present, or school-prize.—*Memorials of William Jones*, of the Religious Tract Society. By his Eldest Son. (Nisbet and Co.)—This little volume, compiled from the private papers of Mr. Jones and other documents, briefly tells the story of the useful life of a man whose form and voice must have been for many years familiar to large numbers of our readers; and of whose inner and outer history, unremarkable though it was, some such record was appropriate, and will be extensively welcome.—*Ishmael and the Church*. By L. CHEESEMAN, D.D. (Philadelphia: Parry and Co.; London: Trübner and Co.)—A somewhat enigmatical title. The book is really upon *Islamism*, its origin, characteristics, and progress; and its relations to the Christian Church, and influence on its destinies. But the author chooses to begin with Ishmael,—the historic person, himself,—because his descendants have been something like united by Mohammed, under the sway of the Koran; and because Mohammedanism is still Ishmael "dwelling in the presence of all his brethren." It is not a profound book. Its view of Mohammed can never arrange or interpret the facts of "the impostor's" life. Its use of prophecy is very uncertain, and often objectionable. It is very discursive,—finding its way, through the Apocalypse, to the art of printing and the discovery of America. It does not seem to us a sound discussion of its subject; yet the general idea of the book is good.—*The Book and its Missions*. By the Author of "The Book and its Story." (W. Keat and Co.)—This is the first volume of a work which, as a serial, must be widely known; and which contains information of a solid and valuable character, as well as personal narratives and anecdotes, in illustration of the power and beneficial influence of the Bible.—*The Pastor's Prayer for the People's Weal*. By J. SPENCE, D.D. (Nisbet and Co.)—An exposition of Paul's prayer for the Ephesians, *chil.* 14—21; marked by many good qualities, as popular "expository preaching"—fulness, clearness, and intense practicalness,—a book fitted to stimulate a devotional spirit, and to direct its desires and aims.—*Silver-Shell; or, The Life of an Oyster*. By CHARLES WILLIAMS. (Ward and Lock.)—

"Good Sir! reject it not, although it bring Appearances of some fantastic thing As first unfolding;"—

So let George Wither, as quoted by Mr. Williams, plead for the reception of this little book. It is worth a very cordial reception. It is one of the best books in natural history for the young that we have seen for a long

while—abounding in the most interesting information, which few, even of educated adults, possess, and conveyed in the clearest and most lively manner. We have been delighted with it;—we warmly commend it to the young;—and we believe it will be a largely circulated and often re-produced book for the juvenile library. It is profusely and admirably illustrated.—*How to make Home Happy*: or, Hints and Cautions for all. By W. JONES, F.S.A. (David Boyce.) A good addition to a very small household library, mingling counsels and recipes in domestic economy, with bits of practical philosophy, brief chapters in morals, and frequent passages of poetry! There is no arrangement whatever,—such an olla-podrida! But the absence of a method is one of the merits of a book, which is meant merely for reading by snatches; for it thus secures that wherever the eye falls, it shall take in odds and ends of various kinds and sorts. There are proverbs round the margin of the page. The title leads one to expect something more, and more orderly than the book contains.—*The Household Manager*. By CHARLES PIERCE, Maitre-d'Hotel. (Routledge and Co.)—This is “a practical treatise on the various duties in large or small establishments, from the drawing-room to the kitchen;” including the art of cookery,—how to give a dinner, a banquet, or a ball,—instructions respecting the conduct of all departments, and the offices of all varieties of servants, in the houses of the respectable and wealthy,—and with observations on the relations between the servant and his employer, and an abridgment of law cases which concern them. The book is a very comprehensive one, and is written in a very sensible and appropriate spirit. The author is a good specimen of an intelligent and right-minded steward, or “maitre-d'hotel”: he has evidently read a good deal, and mingles anecdotes and scraps of history very pleasantly with his experience and advice. His style is remarkably good, as that of one who is to be regarded rather as an “artist” in domestic economy than an artist in literature. The book contains all sorts of things on which we are not competent to speak; but large portions of it have both amused us and given us the impression that it is a very useful work for both employers and servants where an “establishment” is kept.—*First Steps in Photography*, by GILBERT FLEMING (498, New Oxford-street)—is a very small but clearly written practical treatise on the Colloid process in photography; which may be recommended to the beginner for its conciseness and plainness.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

- Life and Entertainments of R. W. Elliston*. G. Routledge and Co.
The Life of Charlotte Brontë. Vols. I. and II. Smith, Elder, and Co.
Scott's Poetical Works. Vol. II. T. Nicholl.
The Virgin Widow. J. Snow.
Quiet Hours. T. C. Jack.
Dr. Oliver's Maid. A. Hall and Co.
Grandmother Katie. Longman and Co.
Family Prayers. Wertheim and Macintosh.
Peripatetic Papers. J. Blackwood.
The Last Judgment. Longman and Co.
Annotated Edition of English Poets. J. W. Parker and Son.
Sermons Delivered on the Occasion of the Death of the Rev. T. Swan. Hamilton, Adams, and Co.
Letters of John Calvin. Vol. II. Constable and Co.
Christianity and our Era. J. Hogg.
The Army: its Traditions and Reminiscences. Metropolitan Literary Association.
Vocal Gymnastics. J. Churchill.
Divorce in 1857—The Talbot Case. Ward and Lock.
The Star and the Cloud; or, a Daughter's Love. Simpkin and Co.
The Art Journal. April. G. Virtue and Co.
Whateley on the Sacraments. J. W. Parker and Son.
The Paragraph Bible. Deuteronomy. S. Bagster and Son.
 “ “ Judges—Ruth. Ibid.
 “ “ Hebrews. Ibid.
Funeral Services Occasioned by the Death of the late Rev. John Harris, D.D. Ward and Co.
Early Grace with Early Glory. Ward and Co.
Practical Hints on the Management of the Sick Room. J. Snow.
The Nature and Purpose of God as Revealed in the Apocalypse. Edinburgh.
The Art Journal. March. G. Virtue and Co.
Journal of Psychological Medicine. J. Churchill.
Westminster Review. J. Chapman.
The Gospel According to St. John. J. W. Parker.
Scottish Congregational Magazine. April. A. Fullarton.
A Plan by which the Education of the People may be Secured. Simpkin and Co.
London University Magazine. A. Hall and Co.
Bibliotheca Sacra. Trübner and Co.
The Christian Reformer. E. T. Whitfield.
Titan. April. J. Hogg.
The National Magazine. April. National Magazine Company.
Physic and its Phases. Simpkin.
Reply to the Charge against the King of Oude. Grindlay and Co.
Fraser's Magazine. April. J. W. Parker.
The Crystal Palace Magazine. April. A. Hall and Co.
The United Presbyterian Magazine. W. Oliphant and Sons.
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. W. Blackwood.
Sunday-school Teachers' Magazine. Houlston and Wright.
The Scottish Review. April. Ibid.
The Eclectic Review. April. Ward and Co.
The British and Foreign Evangelical Magazine. J. Nisbet and Co.
England's Advantage: a Lecture. Whittaker.
The Irish Quarterly Review. W. B. Kelly.
The Monthly Review. A. Hall and Co.
The National Review. Chapman and Hall.
The Congregational Pulpit. March. Judd and Glass.
The London Quarterly Review. A. Heylin.

The Angel's Visit: a Poem. J. Heaton and Son.
The Way to Life. J. Snow.
Christ our King. Part II. W. P. Kennedy.
The Mysterious Birth, Travels, and Adventures of Flaccus-cum-Whimsicalus: a Poem in Two Cantos. A. Hall and Co.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

The literary season opens with considerable promise, and our great publishers present a varied bill of fare, which will suffice to gratify the appetite of the reading public. Foremost amongst the new works almost ready for issue is “Dr. Livingstone's Missionary Journals,” published by Mr. Murray, which will appear opportunely in time for the May missionary meetings. Our readers will observe how Mr. Murray spells the name of the celebrated African explorer. We learn from other sources that the Government of Portugal had sent out orders to Mozambique to support Dr. Livingstone's late companions at the public expense of that province until his return to claim them. Mrs. Gaskell's interesting “Life of Charlotte Brontë” (Currer Bell) has already reached a second edition, and its publishers, Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co., announce Currer Bell's posthumous novel, “The Professor,” as nearly ready. Mr. Borrow, the eccentric author of “The Bible in Spain,” once more takes up his long-disused pen in a new Spanish story entitled “Roman Rye,” a sequel to “Lavengro.” Historical and scientific readers will welcome the selections from the contributions of Sir John Herschel to the periodical literature of the day, the third volume of Arthur Helps's “Spanish Conquest of America,” Dr. Armstrong's “Personal Narrative of the Discovery of the North-West Passage,” “The Cornwallis Papers,” Sir C. Lyell's “Recent Discoveries in Geology and Palæontology,” and the “Lectures of Sir W. Hamilton,” with an Appendix, containing the author's latest development of his new logical theory. The second volume of the “Letters of John Calvin,” by Dr. Jules Bonnet, is already out. Lord Campbell, LL.D., has completed the third and last volume of his “Lives of the Chief Justices of England,” and Mr. Smiles is preparing a “Life of George Stephenson,” the railway engineer. Works of fiction of the circulating library standard continue to pour from the press in such profusion that the professedly literary journals give up the task of reviewing them in detail as hopeless. But novels by our most distinguished writers are very scarce. Among the few worthy of mention are “The Two Aristocracies,” by the brilliant and facile Mrs. Gore; “Nothing New,” by the author of “John Halifax;” “A Woman's Story,” by Mrs. S. C. Hall; and “Cuthbert St. Elmo, M.P.; or, Passages in the Life of a Politician,” by a writer of untried reputation. In the present state of our relation with the Celestial Empire Mr. Fortune opportunely produces “A Residence amongst the Chinese,” and “A visit to the Salt Lake, being a journey across the plains to the Mormon settlement of Utah, by W. Chandless,” may possibly throw light upon a community whose history is yet but obscure. Our own columns have already announced the early publication of “The Life and Posthumous Works of the Rev. Dr. Harris, D.D.,” edited by the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A.

The literary journals are busy discussing the merits of the Abbe Hue's “Christianity in China, Tartary, and Thibet,” which is not an account of the present state and prospects of Christianity in China and the adjacent countries, but a history of its alleged introduction and actual progress in those regions, from the time of St. Thomas to that of the celebrated missionary, Father Schall, in the seventeenth century; of “The Life and Opinions of General Sir Charles Napier,” by [Sir W. Napier; and the second volume of “The Letters of Horace Walpole.” The two last mentioned works abound in anecdotes of great interest. From the life of the brusque and virulent Napier we select the following:—

Lord Brougham is a queer fellow. He was talking something about burials at Miss Coutts's, of being buried alive, and finished by saying, “However, I don't know, I never was buried. You ought to have been said I, for your lordship was dead once, you know. He looked hard at me, and then said, in a low voice, yes! yes! I was dead. He did not seem to like the joke, and the less so as the old beau opened his mouth and gave a deep guttural laugh, while the others broke out aloud.

You will be amused, as Montagu and I were, at the account we heard from an ear-witness of Lord Brougham's bringing Hogg to the bar of the House of Lords, for some transaction about sugar, as we understood. When Hogg appeared, Brougham called aloud “*Sus horridus*!” And then suddenly said, “Mr. Hogg, oh! I beg your pardon: I addressed you in your *crysalis* state. I forgot you are now a baronet butterfly. Sir Peter Hogg.” And during his speech, every time he named him it was Sir Peter, or something else, but never Sir James Hogg.

Receiving a sudden command from royalty to dine at Osborne, with only a few hours' notice, he was going down in a drab waistcoat, not of the newest, but was stopped by a remonstrance on the necessity of court dress. He had no other waistcoat, but suddenly recollecting that his valet, a foreigner, was a dandy, he exclaimed, “Oh! I dare say Nicholas has a fine waistcoat: I'll borrow it,”—and so he did.

It was proposed to send Sir Charles out as Commander-in-Chief without a seat in the Supreme Council.

Lord John Russell, in concert with them, wanted to do me out of that honour: this was made clear at an interview with his lordship. He was shy and not explicit, I was explicit and not shy, and spoke with such vehemence as to settle the matter at once—for jumping to my feet, and extending my clenched hand, I said, “Look here, Lord John! If they can't find a precedent for my going out with a seat, I will, by God, find one for a com-

mander-in-chief not going out when offered the situation. Oh, said he, they will, I am sure, find one. My lord, I do not care whether they do or not, but to India I will not go without a seat in council. They found their precedent.

The Walpole Memoirs contains the correspondence of ten years—from 1746-56, the period of the Jacobite rebellion, the trials and execution of the rebel lords, the Netherlands campaign, the purchase and decoration of Strawberry-hill, the Lisbon earthquake, and the glory, for one night only, of single-speech Hamilton. The following extracts will illustrate the manners of the time:—

Here is a *bon mot* of my Lady Townshend: we were talking of the Methodists; somebody said, “Pray, Madam, is it true that Whitfield has recanted?” “No, Sir, he has only *canted*.”

The Duke of Newcastle, in 1749, was elected Chancellor of Cambridge:—

His cooks have been there these ten days, distilling essences of every living creature, and massacring and confounding all the species that Noah and Moses took such pains to preserve and distinguish. It would be pleasant to see pedants and professors searching for etymologies of strange dishes, and tracing more wonderful transformations than any in the *Metamorphoses*. How miserably Horace's *unde et quo Catus* will be hacked about in clumsy quotations!

The two Miss Gunnings, and a late extravagant dinner at White's, are twenty times more the subject of conversation than the two brothers (Newcastle and Pelham) and Lord Granville. These are two Irish girls, of no fortune, who are declared the handsomest women alive. I think their being two so handsome, and both such perfect figures, is their chief excellence, for singly I have seen much handsomer women than either; however, they can't walk in the park or go to Vauxhall, but such mobs follow them that they are generally driven away. The dinner was a folly of seven young men, who bespoken it to the utmost extent of expense: one article was a tart made of duke cherries from a hot-house; and another, that they tasted but one glass out of each bottle of champagne. The bill of fare is got into print, and with good people has produced the apprehension of another earthquake.

Beckford and Delaval, two celebrated partisans, met lately at Shaftesbury, where they oppose one another: the latter said,

“Art thou the man whom men famed Beckford call?”

T'other replied,

“Art thou the much more famous Delaval?”

Amongst the curiosities of literature deserve to be mentioned “The Last Judgment: a Poem in Twelve Books,” and an “Imaginary History of the next Thirty Years,” which embraces the following bold predictions as summed up by *The Athenæum*:—

Felons—at some period between 1857 and 1887—were branded, chained, and employed on public works, in wet and cold, drill and drudgery, making harbours of refuge, highland roads, colonising Scottish islands or working in mines. Poisoners were poisoned,—some with strychnia, others with antimony. Meanwhile, an educational Magna Charta was established;—a reform bill was passed, leaving the ballot optional;—and diplomacy was rendered an open business. Suddenly, stirring news arrived from America. All the leading slave owners had been massacred by the blacks, and the United States, with this help, got rid of their great difficulty. England, also, dealt with her difficulties by sending Prince Alfred to become king of Canada, where he married the *belle* of the colony. Prince Arthur, in like manner, became king of Australia; and proceedings were taken in order that the Antarctic Ophir might extinguish the national debt. There is a new Russian war, in which the unholy despotisms are beaten,—Spain and Portugal are once more united,—Gibraltar is surrendered by England,—Naples is merged into the realm of Sardinia,—the Pope takes Sicily in exchange for Rome,—France falls under the regency of the Empress,—Hungary becomes independent under Kossuth,—Denmark is annexed to Sweden,—Greece is rid of Otho,—China undertakes to convert England “to the Chinese religion,” whatever that may be; but a new Reformation supersedes the enthusiasm of the yellow-skinned apostles.

Gleanings.

The Duchess of Sutherland was amongst the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon's congregation at the Surrey Music Hall on Sunday morning week.

Within the last week the cuckoo has been heard and the swallow has been seen flying in the neighbourhood of Ewood, in Lower Darwen.

There were 2,860 “mothers of illegitimate children” relieved as out-door paupers on the 1st of January last.

There are a variety of circumstances in life, which, like pins in a lady's dress, are necessary for keeping it together, and giving it neatness and elegance.—*Bonwell*.

Some gentlemen resident in Melbourne have purchased a consignment of nightingales, and turned them loose in the Melbourne Botanical Gardens. The object is, if possible, to naturalise the bird in the colony.

A farmer, who was declaiming the other day on the late unpropitious weather, received the following reply:—“Oo, aye, sir, we're promised seed time and harvest; but we're no promised nae kind o' weather.” The farmer vanished.

An advertisement was recently inserted in the *Hampshire Independent* for a husband. In answer to numerous applications, the lady professed to possess a house, letting for 45*l.* per annum, and 250*l.* out at interest; further particulars to be forwarded on receipt of a gold ring of a certain size!

It is the year for contraband marriages, though I do not find Fanny Murray's is certain. I liked her spirit in an instance I heard it t'other night. She was complaining of want of money. Sir Robert Atkins immediately gave her a twenty-pound note! She said, “—your twenty-pound note! what does

it signify?"—clapped it between two pieces of bread and butter, and ate it.—*Letters of Horace Walpole*, (1748).

The *Daily News*, in an article advocating the use of productive labour as a means of education in schools for all classes, the highest as well as the lowest, says:—"It is adopted at present in the highest—the very highest of all—and in the lowest; and the aim must now be to extend it to all between. The highest children in the realm are familiar with the use—not only of the dibble, and rake, and watering-pot, but the saw, hammer, and plane—the varnishing brush, the lathe, and all tools necessary for actual, substantial, serviceable building. The Royal boys could shift for themselves on a desert island, and the Royal girls can serve a dairy—probably better than the dairymaids whom farmers' wives refuse to hire because they have lace on their sleeves, and were never properly taught their business."

At a religious meeting held a short time back in Islington (says a correspondent), when the chair was taken by the Bishop of London, the crowd that assembled to see and hear his lordship was so great that it was found necessary to station two or three policemen at the doors to prevent the ingress of any more people. In the course of the evening, however, a carriage drew up at the doors, and a lady alighted, and, on perceiving the great crush, said to one of those important public functionaries, "I am the Bishop's lady." "No, no," replied he, "that dodge don't pay." "I assure you that I am Mrs. Tait," reiterated the lady. "There I've got you," replied the unecclesiastical "Bobby," "for his lordship's name just happens to be Archibald Campbell!" At length some gentlemen came forward, and immediately escorted her ladyship to a becoming place on the platform. The Bishop seemed highly entertained at the joke.—*Essex Herald*.

Dean Ramsay, of Edinburgh, in his "Lectures on some changes in social life and habits" relates the following anecdote:—"A lad had come to a clergyman for examination previous to his receiving his first communion. The pastor, knowing that his young friend was not very profound in his theology, and, not wishing to discourage him, or keep him from the table unless compelled to do so, began asking what he thought a safe question, and what would give him confidence. So he took the Old Testament, and asked him, in reference to the Mosaic law, how many commandments there were? After a little thought he put his answer in the modest form of a supposition, and replied cautiously, 'Aibins (perhaps) a hunner.' The clergyman was vexed, and told him such ignorance was intolerable, that he could not proceed in examination, and that the youth must wait and learn more. So he went away. On returning home he met a friend on his way to the manse, and, on learning that he, too, was going to the minister for examination, shrewdly asked him, 'Weel, what will ye say noo if the minister asks you how many commandments there are?'—'Say! why, I shall say ten, to be sure.'—'To which the other rejoined with great triumph, 'Ten! try ye him wi' ten! I tried him wi' a hunner, and he wasna satisfied.'"

Obituary.

Mr. J. M'GREGOR, who, until a few weeks since, was member for Glasgow, and whose name became of late so familiar to the public in connection with the disastrous failure of the Royal British Bank, died at Boulogne on Thursday. A bilious fever and paralytic affection, it is stated, terminated his physical and mental sufferings. Our respected Consul, Mr. Hamilton, kindly afforded Mr. M'Gregor every necessary domestic and medical attention, and for the previous week his brother watched over his death-bed. Mr. M'Gregor was born at Stornoway, in Ross-shire, in 1797, and was therefore 60 years of age. He was in earlier life high sheriff of Prince Edward's Island, and a member of the Colonial Legislature. Afterwards, he was engaged in commercial missions to Germany, Austria, and other countries. In 1840 he was appointed a joint Secretary of the Board of Trade. With the late James Deacon Hume and George Richardson Porter, he chiefly induced Mr. Joseph Hume to force upon the House of Commons the appointment of the celebrated select committee on the import duties of the United Kingdom; the report of which, after only ten days' sitting, sealed the fate of our superannuated tariff. The elation of Mr. M'Gregor thenceforward knew no bounds. He was exalted in his own imagination to the fifth heaven. Vanity was one of the passions which poor John M'Gregor, from an unfortunate nature and habit, could not control; and the abuse of it was, in truth, his worldly ruin. But for all that he was a man of surprising industry, as his numerous works on the statistics of commerce testify; besides pamphlets on subjects of the day, and an extent of private, political, and statistical correspondence, at home and abroad, almost incredible. On the subject of the Royal British Bank, which he established, Mr. M'Gregor would take no counsel, or if he promised to abide by any friendly advice, he was sure to relapse to his own opinion of his entire self-sufficiency. The end is but too well known.

BIRTHS.

April 16, at Dalston, the wife of Mr. KENDALL CROSSLEY, of a son.

April 27, at Whitehaven, the wife of the Rev. J. H. SANDERS, of a son.

April 27, at a quarter before two P.M., at Norfolk House, the Duchess of Norfolk, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

April 16, at St. Pancras Church, by the Rev. C. H. Andrews, Mr. JOSEPH EYSON, of Kentish New-town, to ELIZABETH,

second daughter of WILLIAM HARDING, Esq., Bath-road, Hounslow.

April 16, at Market Harborough, Mr. WILLIAM DICKENS, of Northampton, to Miss ELIZABETH HUCKETT, of Market Harborough.

April 21, at the Independent Chapel, Little Weldon, Northamptonshire, by Rev. G. Bullock, minister of the place, Mr. FREDERICK SEATON LANCOM, to Miss MARY SPENDLOVE, both of Little Weldon.

April 21, at Newington-green, by the Rev. Thomas Madge, EDWARD WANSEY, Esq., of Sutton, near Westminster, to CATHERINE, eldest daughter of PETER MARTINEAU, Esq., of Highbury-terrace.

April 23, at Friar's-street Chapel, Sudbury, by the Rev. Samuel Steer, of Castle Heddingham, JOHN ALBERT COPELAND, Esq., solicitor, Chelmsford, to MARY, only child of ISAAC KING, Esq., Wickham Hall.

April 23, at Friar-lane Chapel, Nottingham, by the Rev. James Matheson, B.A., Mr. J. NEWHAM DUNN, of Nottingham, to ANNE TAYLOR, eldest daughter of the late Rev. JOSEPH GILBERT.

April 23, at Olney Church, by the Rev. J. P. Langley, M.A., Vicar, Mr. GEORGE VALDER, of Northiam, Sussex, to MARY, eldest daughter of Mr. THOS. COLLINGRIDGE, Olney.

April 23, at Finsbury Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, EDWARD BATEMAN, Esq., of Camberwell, to MARY ANN, daughter of JAMES BATEMAN, Esq., of Fenchurch-street, City, and Albion Villas, Dalston.

April 23, at Finsbury Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Fletcher, Mr. JAMES WILSON, of Halifax, to CLARA, daughter of JAMES BATEMAN, Esq., of Fenchurch-street, City, and Albion Villas, Dalston.

April 25, at the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Crown-court, London, by the Rev. Charles Gibbon, minister of the parish of Lomnay, JAMES WILKINSON GORDON, Esq., of Cairness, Aberdeenshire, to ALEXANDRINA JANE, daughter of the late CHARLES GORDON, Esq., of Forbes, Morayshire, and widow of DAVID HAY, Esq., of Westerton, Lieutenant 6th Madras Light Cavalry.

DEATHS.

April 20, at Walthamstow, after a few days' illness, of inflammation of the brain, Emma, aged six years and four months; and, on the 22nd inst., ARTHUR JOHN, aged nine years and nine months, the fourth and eldest beloved children of ARTHUR FOULGER, Esq.

April 22, ELLEN MUIR, youngest daughter of Mr. GEORGE GRANT, London Secretary of the Scottish Provident Institution, and of Springfield Lodge, Amwell, Herts, aged three years.

April 22, at 21, Endsleigh-street, ELIZABETH CATHERINE, eldest daughter of JOHN MELLOR, Esq., Q.C., in the twentieth year of her age.

April 23, at Wellington, Mrs. HOBSON, the beloved wife of Mr. W. HOBSON, aged seventy-five years. She was distinguished for the amiability of her disposition and consistency of Christian character.

April 23, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, after a few weeks' illness, JOHN M'GREGOR, Esq., late M.P. for Glasgow.

April 26, at Pengwern, Flintshire, the Hon. ESSEX LLOYD, the youngest daughter of the late Lord MOSTYN.

April 28, at Leicester, the Rev. JOSEPH WALLIS, President of the Baptist College in that town.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

The Funds continue in an unfavourable state—the confidence entertained a few days since having been considerably shaken. On Monday there was a fall of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in Consols partly owing to the approaching settlement of the account, and partly owing to the unfavourable news from China. To-day the Market opened firm, but the announcement that the Bank of England has again decided upon limiting advances on Government securities to seven instead of fourteen days caused a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., but eventually the quotations closed as yesterday. In the Discount Market the demand continues active, at very full rates. In the Stock Exchange 7 and 8 per cent. were paid for short loans upon Government securities. The policy of the Bank, in restricting speculative rather than commercial accommodation, is generally commended. The remittances of silver to China are increasing of late. At present about £400,000 is engaged for shipment by the *Pera* on the 4th of May. The estimated aggregate is about half a million.

Foreign stocks are very dull, but generally maintain previous rates.

In the Railway Share Market a very moderate business has been reported, and prices have undergone but little variation. Mining Shares are moderately active. Joint Stock Bank Shares are inactive, at a slight reduction in value. Bank of Australasia receded to 89. Oriental Bank, 40 $\frac{1}{2}$; and Ottoman Bank to 14 $\frac{1}{4}$ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$. London and County improved to 30. The miscellaneous undertakings are dull. Canada Land have declined to 151; Peninsular and Oriental Steam to 67; and the Royal Mail Steam to 60 and 61. General Steam Navigation realised 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ 25 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The London subscription list for the Russian railway scheme was opened to-day by Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co. Meanwhile the Russian Government are using every effort to cause the shares to float, and have just decreed that they shall be received at St. Petersburg at par in all cases where parties have to deposit security with the State.

The Board of Trade returns continue to exhibit an increase in the declared value of British exportations. For the month ending March last, the sum is put down at 10,456,348 $\frac{1}{2}$, or one million pounds more than in the same month in 1856, and three millions more than in March, 1855. So if we take a period of three months, for three months ending March, 1857, 28,827,493 $\frac{1}{2}$; the same three months in 1856, 25,149,103 $\frac{1}{2}$; in 1855, 18,808,517 $\frac{1}{2}$.

In the general business of the port of London during the past week there was little change. The

number of vessels reported inward was 187, being 7 less than in the previous week. The total number cleared outward was 167, showing an increase of 55, including 29 in ballast. The number of ships on the berth loading for the Australian colonies is 54; and of those 6 are for Adelaide, 7 for Geelong, 3 for Hobart Town, 4 for Launceston, 2 for Melbourne, 4 for New Zealand, 13 for Port Philip, 1 for Portland Bay, 1 for Perth, 12 for Sydney, and 1 for Swan River.

The departures from the port of London for the Australian colonies during the past week comprised 7 vessels—2 to Port Philip, 3 to Adelaide, 1 to New Zealand, and 1 to Launceston, with an aggregate capacity of 4,503 tons. The rate of freight exhibits increased firmness.

PROGRESS OF THE STOCKS DURING THE WEEK.

	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 per Cent. Consols	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consols for Account	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
3 per Cent. Red.	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
New 3 per Cent.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Annuities	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$
India Stock	—	—	220	—	222	—
Bank Stock	213	213 $\frac{1}{2}$	215	—	—	215
Exchequer-bills	5 dis	4 dis	1 dis	2 dis	2 dis	2 dis
India Bonds	—	—	3 dis	—	—	3 dis
Long Annuities	—	1715-16	1715-16	—	—	—

The Gazette.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, c. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 18th day of April, 1857.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£23,383,965	Government Debt	£11,015,100
		Other Securities	3,458,000
		Gold Coin & Bullion	8,908,965
		Silver Bullion	—
	£23,383,965		£23,383,965

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

Proprietors' Capital	£14,553,000	Government Securities (including Dead Weight Annuity)	£11,333,126
Reserve	3,253,887	Other Securities	18,404,357
Public Deposits	4,851,410	Notes	3,649,220
Other Deposits	10,663,410	Gold & Silver Coin	696,784
Seven Day and other Bills	761,986		
	£34,083,487		£34,083,487

April 23, 1857.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, April 24, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

GAME, T., Coldwaltham, Sussex, corn dealer, May 5, June 3; solicitor, Mr. Murrugh, New-inn, Strand.
STEPHENSON, E., Daventry, ironfounder, May 6, June 9; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sias-lane.
WAUGH, W. P., Branksa Island, Studland, Dorset, and Little Abington-street, Westminster, brickmaker, May 7, June 13; solicitors, Messrs. Linklater and Hackwood, Sias-lane.
NASH, W., St. John-street, Smithfield-barrs, licensed victualler, May 6, June 8; solicitor, Mr. Heath, Artillery-place West, Finsbury.
CALDWELL, H. C., Kensington-park-gardens, Notting-hill, dealer, May 7, June 5; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance, Plews, and Boyer, Old Jewry-chambers, Old Jewry.
BENNETT, T., Oldbury, Worcestershire, and Westbromwich Staffordshire, ironmaster, May 7 and 28; solicitor, Mr. Smith Birmingham.
GRIFFITH, T. H., Lowesmoor, Worcestershire, coal dealer, May 7 and 28; solicitor, Mr. Smith, Birmingham.
HARDY, J., Nottingham, miller, May 5 and 26; solicitors, Messrs. Bowley and Ashwell, Nottingham.
CLARKE, E., Newport, Monmouthshire, potter, May 5, June 2; solicitors, Mr. Champ, Newport; and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.
RICHES, C. H., Cardiff, carrier, May 5, June 2; solicitors, Mr. Walton, Cardiff; and Messrs. Bevan and Girling, Bristol.
DENNISON, P., Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer, May 11, June 9; solicitors, Mr. Livett, Manchester; and Messrs. Payne, Eldison, and Ford, Leeds.
OUSTON, R. C., Kingston-upon-Hull, corn merchant, May 6, June 10; solicitors, Messrs. England and Saxelbye, Hull.
HUNTER, S., and HUNTER, N., Hartlepool, anchor manufacturers, May 5, June 10; solicitors, Mr. Watson, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Mr. Harwood, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

Tuesday, April 28, 1857.

BANKRUPTS.

SMALL, E. S., Fonthill-place, Clapham-road, plumber, May 7, June 9; solicitors, Messrs. Fraser and May, Dean-street, Soho.
BRUCE, J., Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, grocer, May 9, June 11; solicitors, Messrs. Harrison and Lewis, New Boswell-court, Lincoln's-inn; and Mr. Eldridge, Newport, Isle of Wight.
M'LEAN, R., and M'LEAN, J., Hulme, builders, May 15, June 12; solicitor, Mr. Rowley, Manchester.
HEWITT, G. A., Derby, chemist and druggist, May 12, June 9; solicitors, Mr. Robinson, Derby; and Mr. James, Birmingham.
TASKE, W., and AUDUS, J., Selby, Yorkshire, potato merchants, May 8, June 5; solicitors, Mr. Hodgson, Selby; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
HARRISON, T., Maidstone, timber merchant, May 11, June 10; solicitor, Mr. Bennett, Ludgate-hill.
GARRARD, W. P., Little Tower-street, wine merchant, May 13, June 15; solicitors, Messrs. Young and Plews, Mark-lane.
PARKER, G., Leeds, grocer, May 11, June 8; solicitors, Messrs. Richardson and Sadler, Old Jewry-chambers; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.
WALTERS, H., and WALTERS, B., Alfreton, Derby, druggists, May 16, June 13; solicitor, Mr. Unwin, Sheffield.
ADDEY, H. M., Covent-garden, bookseller and publisher, May 12, June 12; solicitors, Messrs. Cooper and Hodgson, Gray's-inn.
HINTON, A., Birmingham, druggist and grocer, May 11, June 8; solicitors, Messrs. Griffiths and Bloxham, Birmingham.

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, April 27.

The weather for the last few days has been very cold, and the condition of the English wheat has consequently improved. At this morning's market with a fair supply an advance of 2s per quarter upon last Monday's prices was asked, some few sales were made at this rate, but much of home growth remained unsold: for foreign there was more demand, and fine samples sold 1s per quarter higher. Norfolk flour better sale and 1s per sack dearer; American flour found buyers, but without any material change in price. The arrival of foreign barley was large, but moderate of English; good samples sold freely at last week's quotations. Beans and peas better sale and 1s dearer. There was a good supply of oats, chiefly foreign, which

met with a more active trade, and 6d per quarter higher. Linseed and cakes without any alteration.

BUTTER.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. s.	Wheat	s. s.
Essex and Kent, Red	44 to 82	Dantzic	70 to 72
Ditto White	48 68	Konigsberg, Red	46 62
Lincoln, Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	44 68
Yorkshire Red	—	Rostock	44 68
Scotch	46 48	Danish and Holstein	42 48
Rye	36 88	East Friesland	41 44
Barley, malting	44 46	Petersburg	50 58
Distilling	34 38	Riga and Archangel	—
Malt (pale)	74 76	Polish Odessa	48 52
Beans, Mazagan	—	Marianopol	50 56
Ticks	—	Taganrog	—
Harrow	—	Egyptian	44 46
Pigeon	—	American (U.S.)	56 64
Peas, White	34 36	Barley, Pomeranian	34 36
Grey	38 40	Konigsberg	—
Maple	38 40	Danish	39 35
Boilers	38 40	East Friesland	22 24
Tares (English new)	36 38	Egyptian	22 24
Foreign	36 42	Odessa	22 26
Oats (English feed)	21 25	Beans—	
Flour, town made, per		Horse	33 35
Sack of 280lbs	50 52	Pigeon	36 38
Linseed, English	—	Egyptian	36 37
Baltic	66 70	Peas, White	34 38
Black Sea	66 70	Oats—	
Hempseed	40 42	Dutch	18 23
Canaryseed	70 74	Jahde	18 23
Cloverseed, per cwt. of		Danish	16 21
112lbs English	70 74	Danish, Yellow feed	20 23
German	50 60	Swedish	22 24
French	60 66	Petersburg	19 23
American	60 68	Flour, per bar. of 196lbs	—
Linseed Cakes, 150 lbs to 160	0s	New York	24 32
Rape Cakes, 60 lbs to 70	0s per ton	Spanish, per sack	54 58
Rapeseed, 400 lbs to 420	0s per last	Carawayseed, per cwt.	36 40

SEEDS. Monday, April 27.—Holders of linseed have shown more disposition to meet buyers in price, which has led to large sales. We quote fine Bombay 67s; Calcutta, 62s to 65s, as to quality; Black Sea, 63s to 64s; and Alexandrian, 57s 6d per qr. A fair trade has been done in linseed-cakes at our last quotation. New York bag-cakes sell freely at 29, delivered; 29 15s per ton, landed, is demanded for barrels. The demand for rape and oil-seeds is moderate. Fine Calcutta rape cannot be quoted over 63s to 64s; fine red or yellow Bombay, 64s to 65s; white Sesame, 63s to 64s; Calcutta and Teelseed, 61s; and Poppy, 65s to 66s per qr.

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; household ditto, 6 to 7½d per 4lbs loaf.

BUTCHERS' MEAT. ISLINGTON, Monday, April 27. To-day's market was very moderately supplied with foreign stock, which moved off slowly, at about previous quotations. Notwithstanding that the show of English and Scotch beasts was seasonably good, and in fair average condition, the demand for all breeds, owing, in a great measure, to the prevailing cold weather, ruled tolerably firm, and last Monday's currency was supported. The best Scotch sold at from 4s 10d to 5s per 8lbs, and prior to the close of business a fair clearance had been effected. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,350 Scotch and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; from Scotland, 480 Scotch; and from Ireland, 140 oxen via Liverpool. The numbers of sheep in the market were only moderate for the time of year, but their general quality was prime. Compared with Monday last there was much less activity in the mutton trade, and, in some instances, prices were a shade lower. The general top quotation for the best Downs, in the wool, was 6s; but a few very superior lots realised 6s 6d per 8lbs. Downs, out of the wool, sold at 10d per 8lbs beneath those rates. Lambs were in fair average supply, and heavy request, at a decline in price, compared with this day's night, of 4d per 8lbs. The top price was 6s 6d per 8lbs. About 400 came to hand from the Isle of Wight. The show of calves was only moderate, yet the veal trade ruled heavy, and the quotations were fully 4d per 8lbs lower than on Monday last. In pigs very little was doing at late rates.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal.				Per 8lbs by the carcass.			
Inf. coarse beasts	3 4 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	5 4 to 5 8	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 8		
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	5 10 6 2	Middling ditto	3 10 4 3		
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 8	Lge. coarse calves	8 8 4 8	Prime ditto	4 4 4 8		
Prime Scotch, &c.	4 10 5 0	Prime small	4 10 5 4	De. small do.	4 4 4 6		
Coarse inf. sheep	4 6 4 10	Large hogs	3 8 4 2	Large pork	3 10 4 2		
Second quality	6 0 5 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 4 5 0				

Lambs, 5s 10d to 6s 8d.
Suckling calves, 23s to 30s; Quarter-old store pigs, 21s to 28s each.
NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. Monday, April 27. Our markets are tolerably well supplied with both town and country-killed meat. Generally speaking, the demand is inactive at our quotations.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.				Per 8lbs by the carcass.			
Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 8	Inferior beef	3 0 to 3 4	Inf. mutton	3 4 to 3 8
Middling ditto	3 6 8 10	Middling ditto	3 10 4 3	Middling ditto	3 6 8 10	Middling ditto	3 10 4 3
Prime large do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 4 4 8	Prime large do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 4 4 8
De. small do.	4 4 4 6	Veal	3 6 4 10	De. small do.	4 4 4 6	Veal	3 6 4 10
Large pork	3 10 4 2	Small pork	4 6 5 2	Large pork	3 10 4 2	Small pork	4 6 5 2

PRODUCE MARKET. MINCEING-LANE, April 28. **SUGAR.**—An extensive demand, and rather higher prices obtained for grainy and better sorts; inferior and brown realising fully Friday's rates. Of West India 1,400 hbls were sold, including in auction 200 hbls, 8 tierces Barbadoes, which realised 55s 6d to 56s; 145 hbls Jamaica, fine brown, 52s to 53s 6d; low to good yellow, 53s to 57s; and 85 hbls Demerara crystallised, 52s 6d to 53s 6d; fine ditto, 59s to 60s; 2,110 bags native Madras, 43s to 46s; and 1,340 bags Bengal, ordinary to good white Benares, 54s to 57s 6d; and good to fine date yellow, 52s 6d to 54s. There were many private transactions in foreign sugar. Refined much in demand; supply still scanty, and low lumps not to be bought under 65s 6d.

COFFEE.—Demand is better, and full prices were realised to-day for all qualities. In auction, 190 casks, 43 barrels, and 1,100 bags plantation Ceylon were sold; good to fine fine ordinary, at 68s 6d to 72s; low middling to good middling, 73s to 82s 6d; triage, 65s to 68s 6d; peaberry, 85s to 95s; 403 bags native Ceylon, good to very fine quality, 68s to 69s 6d; 12 cases of Tellicherry taken in at 70s, for low peaberry; and 29 casks, 6 bags of Jamaica; fine fine ordinary 73s to 74s. In much several private transactions at 78s. to 100s. for clean garbled.

TEA.—The market is firm, but not much business is doing, and the value of sound common congou is 1s 0½d to 1s 0¾d per pound.

COCONA.—Few buyers, and prices are scarcely sustained, whilst in auction 100 bags Trinidad were taken in at 70s to 80s; a small parcel St. Vincent's selling at 71s to 71½d per cwt.

RICE.—Full prices are asked; demand, however, has fallen off, and in auction 2,100 bags, white Bengal, were taken in at 11s to 13s for middling to good white; 682 bags Ballam sold at 10s 6d to 11s; and 980 mats Arracan at 10s per cwt.

SALTPETRE.—Purchases are made with caution, but holders keep firm, and a small part only of 1,734 bags of Calcutta in auction sold at 41s to 43s for 3½ to 7½ per cent. Rest taken in at 43s to 44s per cwt.

COCHINEAL.—There is a firm market, and at auction 124 bags of Honduras were sold—clean silvers at 3s 10d to 4s 3d; and patty, 2s 10d to 3s 8d per pound.

TALLOW. is less in demand, and rates rule rather under those of yesterday, on the spot and for delivery.

PROVISIONS. Monday, April 27.—During the past week there were large arrivals of foreign butter, which supplied nearly all the wants of the trade, at prices varying from about 50s to 108s, consequently Irish was for the most part neglected. Some new 4th Cork was sold in retail quantities at from 70s to 82s. Bacon was held with a tolerable degree of firmness; but

the demand was sluggish and limited, for Irish singed sides at from 67s to 72s; Hambro', 66s to 69s; American, 55s to 57s; and middles, 58s to 59s. Hams were saleable at from 64s to 90s. Lard was dull and cheaper, Irish bladdered, 78s to 82s; kegs, 70s to 72s; American refined, 62s to 66s.

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHEESE, HAMS, &c.

Friesland, per cwt.	108 to 114	Cheshire, per cwt.	68 to 78
Kiel	112 120	Cheddar	74 84
Dorset	114 120	Double Gloucester	60 74
Carlisle	100 110	Single ditto	—
Waterford	—	York Hams	90 100
Cork	100 110	Westmoreland ditto	90 100
Limerick	90 100	Irish ditto	90 92
Sligo	98 106	Wiltshire Bacon (dried)	74 78
Fresh, per dozen	12 14	Irish (green)	70 72

POTATOES. BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, April 27.—Since Monday last the arrivals of home-grown potatoes, coast-wise and by land-carriage, have been seasonably good. The imports have been rather extensive, viz., 20 tons from Ireland, 7 tons from Leam, 300 tons from Harlingen, 63 tons from Terneuzen, 1,339 sacks and 345 bags from Schiedam, 1,529 bags from Hambro', 329 sacks, 1,158 bags, and 88 tons from Rotterdam, and 11 tons from Medemblik. A moderate business is doing, at our quotations. York regents, 100s to 155s; Kent and Essex ditto, 95s to 135s; Scotch ditto, 90s to 125s; ditto cups, 85s to 95s; middlings, 60s to 75s; Lincoln, 85s to 110s; blue, 85s to 100s; foreign, 80s to 100s.

HOPS. BOROUGH, Monday, April 27.—During the past week there has been a more active inquiry for fine hops of all descriptions. Sussex samples with colour have also been in good demand at an advance on last quotations. Inferior qualities are dull of sale.

WOOL. CITY, Monday, April 27.—As dealers generally are disinclined to become buyers until after the commencement of the colonial wool sales—fixed for Thursday next—our market is exceedingly heavy; indeed, so little business is doing in it that the quotations are almost nominal. The supply of wool here is by no means extensive, yet town prices are anticipated.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c. Saturday, April 25.—The flax market has been very inactive this week, but we have no change to notice in prices. Hemp moves off slowly, at barely previous rates. Petersburg clean 35s to 35½ 10s, outshot 33s per ton. Jute is 10s per ton lower; but our goods support former terms.

TALLOW. Monday, April 27.—Our market is steady and prices are well supported. F.Y.C. on the spot 5s 3d, to June 5s, for the end of the year 54s. Town tallow 55s 6d nett cash. Rough fat 5s 11½d per 8lbs.

PARTICULARS.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.
Stock	Casks. 25108	Casks. 34102	Casks. 31700	Casks. 18593	Casks. 11918
Price of Yellow Candle	47s 6d	64s 0d	51s 3d	47s 0d	58s 3d
Delivery last week	2266	784	1820	8197	1971
Ditto from the 1st of June	98081	89741	78227	99514	99324
Arrived last week	1408	1082	958	411	216
Ditto from the 1st of June	82256	100618	73927	71595	94262
Price of Town Tallow	49s 3d	64s 9d	56s 6d	50s 6d	58s 0d

OILS. Monday, April 27.—Linseed oil, moves off steadily at 40s per cwt. on the spot. Olive is dull, and lower to purchase; Galipoli, 59s to 59½ 10s. Rape is giving way in price, foreign refined, 53s; brown 50s 6d. Fine palm is held at 45s 6d to 46s. Cocoa-nut 42s 6d to 50s. Tallow oil, 37s 6d to 38s; lard oil, 73s to 74s per cwt. Spermin is heavy, at 93s to 95s per ton. Turpentine is quite as dear as last week.

METALS. Saturday, April 25.—There has been a fair business doing in Scotch pig iron, at 75s to 76s 6d cash. Rails are worth 71 15s to 82; sheets, single, 10s 10s to 10s 15s; and nail rods, 9s per ton. Tin is dull and drooping; East India, 142s to 145s; English, 142s to 143s. Tinplates may be purchased on lower terms. Zinc is selling at 34s 10s to 35s. Lead moves off steadily; Spanish pig, 28s to 29s 10s; English, 24s to 24½ 10s; spelter, 28s 17s 6d to 29s. Copper is heavy, with every prospect of lower rates.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS, Saturday, April 25.			
Market Hides, 56 to 64lbs	0 5½ to 0 5½	per lb	
Ditto 64 72lbs	0 5½ to 0 5½	"	
Ditto 72 80lbs	0 5½ to 0 5½	"	
Ditto 80 88lbs	0 6 to 0 6	"	
Ditto 88 96lbs	0 6 to 0 6	"	
Ditto 96 104lbs	0 6 to 0 6	"	
Horse Hides	0 0 to 10 0	each	
Calf Skins, light	3 0 to 5 0	"	
Ditto full	9 6 to 0 0	"	
Polled Sheep	0 0 to 0 0	"	
Kents and Half Breeds	8 6 to 9 6	"	
Downs	6 0 to 7 6	"	
Lambs	2 6 to 8 9	"	
Shearings	1 5 to 1 6	"	

HAY, SMITHFIELD. April 26.—Fine upland meadow and rye grass hay, 78s to 80s; inferior ditto, 50s to 60s; superior clover, 95s to 100s; inferior ditto, 70s to 80s; straw, 24s to 29s per load of 36 trusses.

COALS. Monday, April 27.—An advance of 1s 6d per ton on Friday's rates. Haswell, 18s; Stewart's, 18s; Hartlepool, 17s; Wylam, 16s; J. Hutton's, 17s 6d; Lambton's, 17s 6d; Geoforth, 14s; Tanfield, 13s; Hartley's, 18s; Eden 16s 6d—Fresh arrivals, 40; left from last day, 50—Total 90.

COTTON. LIVERPOOL, April 27.—The accounts per steamer are strong in favour of holders; but the demand is only limited to-day at Friday's prices. The sales are 5,000 bales, including 2,710 American, 6d to 8d; 2,000 Surat, 4½d to 5½d; 50 Egyptian, 9½d to 9½d; 170 Bahia, 7½d to 7½d; 70 Maranhão, 8½d to 8½d; of which 1,500 are for speculation and export. The week's import is 14,778 bales.

Advertisements.

Now ready, price 1s. 6d., paper boards; cloth 2s.

THE FIFTH VOLUME OF

THE LIBRARY OF BIBLICAL LITERATURE.

CONTAINING:—

33. Nehemiah and his Times.
34. The Temple of Herod; with a View of Jerusalem.
35. The Commerce of the Ancients.
36. Israel under the Judges.
37. Ephesus and the Gospel; Illustrated with an Engraving of the Temple of Diana.
38. Jewish Story, from Malachi to the Maccabees.
39. Saul; his Life and Times.
40. The Life and Times of David.

The Four preceding volumes (uniform) may be had of all Booksellers, or by post from the Publisher.

London: William Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS.—FOR

SALE, a complete Edition, 98 Vols., handsomely bound in calf, gilt—Waverley Novels, 48 Vols.; Prose Works, 28 Vols.; Poetical Works, 12 Vols.; Scott's Life, by Lockhart, 10 Vols. With 193 Steel Engravings, from Drawings by Turner, Landseer, Stanfield, Wilkie, Lauder, Hill, Wright, and others. The 24 Illustrations in the Poetical Works are all by Turner.

THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS. With Notes and Illustrations by ROBERT HERON, Esq. In Two Vols. (1801), bound in calf, gilt.

Apply to Mr. Freeman, 69, Fleet-street.

Selling by Thousands. The Cheapest Religious Newspaper in the Kingdom. Thirty-two folio columns, One Penny.

THE CHRISTIAN WORLD and GENERAL INTELLIGENCER. containing ALL the NEWS of the WEEK, a first-class Family Journal, has obtained a larger circulation than any other religious newspaper in the Kingdom, and offers to advertisers a desirable and advantageous medium for their Advertisements. Published every Friday, price 1d., at the office, 31, Paternoster-row; and may be had of all Book-sellers and News-vendors.

* * Four Copies can be posted under one stamp.

TO GROCERS.—WANTED, as JUNIOR

ASSISTANT, a YOUNG MAN who has been accustomed to the General Country Trade, and who can give unexceptionable reference for active business habits and character.

Apply to H. Butler, Witham, Essex.

CONTINENTAL EVANGELISATION.

On FRIDAY MORNING, May 1st, a SERMON will be preached by Rev. W. LANDELS, on behalf of the Evangelical labours of the Rev. J. G. ONCKEN, in BLOOMSBURY CHAPEL, at Eleven o'clock. On the Evening of the same day, a PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the DIORAMA CHAPEL, Regent's-park. The chair will be taken at Seven o'clock. An account of the triumphs of the Gospel during the last thirty years will be given by the Rev. J. G. Oncken. Addresses will also be delivered by the Hon. and Rev. Baptist W. Noel, M.A., the Revs. Dr. Steane, Dr. Angus, and H. J. Betts.

A collection will be made after each service on behalf of the cause.

The attendance of all who are interested in the Evangelisation of the Continent is earnestly invited.

COCOA-NUT FIBRE MATTING.—TRE-

LOAR'S IS THE BEST.—Prize Medals awarded, London, New York, and Paris. Catalogues, containing prices, and every particular, free by post. Warehouse, 42, Ludgate-hill, London.

WHAT WILL THIS COST TO PRINT?

is often a thought passing through the minds of literary and public characters, and persons of benevolent feelings. Apply as under, and you will receive every information required.

RICHARD BARRETT, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Established 25 Years.

STAYS SUPERSEDED.—Stiff Stays destroy

natural-grace, produce deformity, and implant disease. MARTIN'S ELASTIC BODICE is without whalebone or lacing, furnishing a good support, and adjusted in one minute.

THE NEW PETTICOAT

is made with springs of Brass, Steel, or Malagar, and is remarkable for its lightness and elasticity.

GARNETT and CO., 31, Wells-street, Oxford-street; and Crystal Palace, (Established at 504, Oxford-street.) Prospectuses post free.

PIGGOTT'S GALVANIC BELT, without

acid or any saturation, without shock or unpleasant sensation, for the cure of nervous diseases and those arising from cold, an inactive liver, or sluggish circulation, and has been found highly beneficial in cases of rheumatism, sciatica, dyspepsia, neuralgia in all its forms, and general debility of the system. Mr. Piggott's continuous self-acting galvanic apparatus possesses the same peculiarity, requiring no acid or fluid of any kind, and can be regulated from almost an imperceptible degree to one of the greatest power.

Treatises on the above free on receipt of a postage stamp.

Mr. PIGGOTT, Medical Galvanist, 53A, Oxford-street, Bloomsbury. At home daily from ten to four.

CAUTION!! CAUTION!! CAUTION!!!

In consequence of the unparalleled popularity of HARPER TWELVETREES' BOSTON PATENT SOAP POWDER, for Cheap, Easy, and Expeditious Washing, WITHOUT RUBBING, and the attempts made to introduce fraudulent imitations, the vendors of which are liable to legal proceedings, Purchasers should ask for "Harper Twelvetrees' BOSTON Soap Powder," in Penny Packets. Notice the Christian and Sun-name, and "BOSTON, LINCOLNSHIRE," on the Label; and the Family wash over in Three hours may then be insured.

Sold Wholesale in London by Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Outfield, 12, Arlington-square, New North-road; and Styles, 148, Upper Thames-street. Retail by Grocers and Druggists everywhere.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE CONCERTINA, manufactured solely by the Inventors and Patentees, Messrs. WHEATSTONE and Co. The Patent Concertina, 11, 10s., of superior make, six sided, with double action, to play in five keys; ditto, 21, 12s. 6d. to play in all the keys.

The PATENT CONCERT CONCERTINA, unrivalled in tone, and of extra power, as manufactured for Signor Rigoldi, and the most eminent performers. These instruments, price Twelve Guineas, keep better in tune, and are better finished than any others. Rosewood Concertinas, with forty-eight ivory keys, double action, may now be had from Four Guineas.

The PATENT DUET CONCERTINA (invented by Messrs. W. and Co.) This novel and extraordinary instrument comprises two separate Concertinas. The Concertina for each hand is complete and independent of the other, the left hand may be used for accompanying on the Pianoforte; either being sufficient for the performance of a melody. Price 11. 11s. 6d. and 21. 2s.

Full descriptive Lists of Harmoniums, Concertinas, and Music for these Instruments, may be had on application to WHEATSTONE and Co., 30, Conduit-street, Regent-street, London.

PREPARED FOOD FOR INFANTS.

ANALYSED AND RECOMMENDED BY DR. ANDREW URE AND THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

T. AND D. CALLARD and BOWSER beg to solicit attention to their "Prepared Food for Infants

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR is far superior to Eau de Cologne for all Toilet and Sanitary Purposes. Price 1s., 2s. 6d., and 5s.—38, Gerard-street, Soho, London.

WHY GIVE MORE!—EXCELLENT TEAS, Black, Green, and Mixed, are now on Sale, for Family Use, at 2s. 6d. per lb., at **NEWSOM and Co.'s** Original Tea Warehouse, 50, Borough. Established A.D. 1745.

"SHIRTS."—FORD'S EUREKA SHIRTS.—Best, Six for 42s.; also, Six for 33s.; can only be obtained in London, ready made or to measure, at 38, Poultry, Bank. Price-lists, self-measurement, and every particular, post free.

LADIES' SELF-LACING CORSETS.
 With Patent Front Fastenings 8 d. 6 to 21 0
 Paris Wove Stays (any size required) 5 11 12 6
 Family and Nursing Stays (self-adjusting) 10 6 25 0
 Coloured and White Satin or Jean Stays 4 6 9 6
 Carter's Patent Railway Safety Pocket 1 0 and 1 6
 For Self-measurement, Number of Inches Round the Top, Waist, and Hips.
 Address, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, London, E.C.

LADIES' VIGONIA-ROBED CRINOLINE SKIRTS, in all Colours (quite new).
 Parisian Eugénie Hooped Skeleton Skirts 6 6 to 10 6
 Full-size Crinoline Petticoats (Grey and White) 8 6 16 6
 Watch-spring Crinoline and Mualin Skirts 15 0 30 0
 Post-office Orders should be addressed, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, London, E.C.
 N.B.—Engravings of the above, or Wholesale Lists, free.

WHITE and SOFT HANDS all through the WINTER.—The LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, NEW BOND-STREET, have prepared a NEW WINTER SKIN SOAP, which, by its continued use, will produce the softest of Hands, and the whitest of Skin, even in the coldest weather, and hardest water; it is agreeably perfumed, and beautifully soft in use. Sold in bars, at 1s. per pound. Sole depot, the best and cheapest house in London for Wax, Spermaceti, Composite, and every kind of Candle, Soap, Oil, &c. Priced lists sent on application.

CHIMNEY PIECES, TOMBS, MONUMENTS, FONTS, &c.—EDWARDS, EDWARDS, and CO., 17, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they manufacture at their own Shops, in Italy and Belgium, as well as at the above address, every description of Marble Work, at the lowest possible prices. Their Galleries contain specimens of every Foreign and British Marble quarried, in Chimney Pieces, from 25s. to 300 Guineas each; Monuments and Tablets, from 5s.; Head and Foot Stones, from 30s. each.
 A large collection of Sculpture, consisting of copies from the antique, and numerous original compositions.
 Estimates and Drawings upon application.
 "Works in Marble."—Vide Building News, 13th Feb., 1857.

SOAP.—JOHN KNIGHT'S PRIMROSE SOAP.—The attention of families, housekeepers, laundresses, &c., is directed to this now well-known and highly-appreciated domestic article, which, possessing all the sweetness of toilet soap, is still the most economical that can possibly be obtained for general household purposes. It is sold by most of the respectable oilmen and grocers in London at the price of the common ordinary yellow soap. Be particular to observe that "John Knight, Primrose, York-place, St. George's East," is stamped on each bar.

FURNITURE.—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.—A new Furnishing Guide, of a superior order, containing designs of Furniture suitable to all classes, with reference number and cost of each article. Also, the sum total for furnishing a Villa or Mansion of any magnitude, can be had on application. No family ought to be without one. The increasing demand for information by persons about to furnish, from all parts of the United Kingdom, and the suburbs of the Metropolis, have induced HOWITT and CO., at considerable cost, to prepare this their new Furnishing Guide, which, on perusal, must be appreciated by the public. Being in character with the high standing of the Establishment it represents, and ornamental in finish, it may have a place on the Drawing-room or Library Table.

HOWITT and CO., House Furnishers, Bedding and Carpet Manufacturers, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

ELKINGTON and CO., PATENTEES of the ELECTRO PLATE, MANUFACTURING SILVER-SMITHS, BRONZISTS, &c., beg to intimate that they have added to their extensive Stocks a large variety of new designs in the highest class of art, which have recently obtained for them at the Paris Exhibition the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honour, as well as the "Grande Médaille d'Honneur" (the only one accorded to the trade).
 The Council Medal was also awarded to them at the Exhibition of 1851.

Each article bears their mark, E. and Co., under a Crown, and articles sold as being plated by Elkington's patent process afford no guarantee of quality.

22, Regent-street, } London,
 45, Moorgate-street, }
 And at their Manufactory, Newhall-street, Birmingham.
 Estimates and Drawings sent free by post. Replating and Gilding as usual.

EMBROIDERY and BRAIDING.—Beautiful Designs on the best Mualin, ready for Working. Children's Dresses, from 2s. 6d. Long Robes, from 5s. 6d. Capes, from 3s. 6d. Collars, Sleeves, Gauntlets, Chemisettes, Handkerchiefs, Nightcaps, Shirt Fronts; Bread, Cheese, and Fish Cloths; D'Oyleys, &c. Borders from one inch to forty. Slip-pers, Smoking-caps, Mats, Table-covers on Cloth, Appliqué, &c. Berlin Wool, Beads, Bangles, &c. A List of Prices sent Free, or with a Collar, Five Stamps. The Trade supplied.

Mrs. WILCOCKSON, 44, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court-road.

Just published, sent post free, price 1s. 6d.
EMBROIDERY; its History, Beauty, and Utility.
 With Plain Instructions to Learners.

COALS.—Best Coals only.—**COCKERELL** and Co.'s price is now 24s. per ton net for the BEST SCREENED COALS, as supplied by them to her Majesty.—13, Cornhill; Purfleet-wharf, Earl-street, Blackfriars; and Eaton-wharf, Belgrave-place, Piccadilly.

COALS.—By Screw and Railway.—**LEA** and Co., Highbury and KINGSLAND COAL DEPOTS.—HETTON'S, 23s. PER TON, the best house coals in the world, are brought direct from the Colliery to the Poplar Docks, by the screw-steamers Cochrane, Hetton, and Northumberland; or the Marchioness of Londonderry's Stewart's Walls-end delivered, screened, to any part of London, at 23s. per ton, cash. Highgate, Hampstead, Hornsey, or Edmonton, 1s. per ton extra. All orders to be addressed to LEA and CO., Chief Offices, North London Railway Stations, Highbury, Islington, Kingsland.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY,

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH is EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY, and HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRESS says, that although she has tried Wheaten, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
 Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

THE Old Saying, "There is no luck about the house upon the washing day," proved to be no longer true by the AMERICAN FLOATING BALL WASHING MACHINE, which does the washing of a family in two or three hours, without injury to the linen, and more economically than any other in existence. Prices 3l. to 10l. Also, IMPROVED WRINGING and MANGLING MACHINES, 4l. to 7l.

Particulars may be had, post free, on application at B. Moore, and Co., 133, High Holborn.

PIANOFORTE for TWENTY GUINEAS.
 A very powerful and brilliant-toned SEMI-COTTAGE, in an elegant Rosewood Case, 6½ Octaves, Metallic Plate, &c., has all the recent improvements, been very little used, and will be sold at the above low price for cash. To be seen at Messrs. Ralph Smith and Co.'s, 171, Bishopsgate-street Without.

CLERGYMEN ABOUT TO FURNISH should immediately apply for our Pamphlet, of which the New Edition for 1856, containing 165 beautifully executed Drawings, is just published, and will be sent GRATIS and POST FREE. Intending purchasers will at once observe the manifest advantage of selecting all their requirements from our immense stock of Home Manufactured solid CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, FLOOR-CLOTHS, IRON BEDSTEADS, and purified BEDDING. This novel and most valuable Pamphlet shows the cost of every item, also the cost of separate rooms, as well as the entire cost of furnishing every description of house, such as
 A four-roomed cottage, with every necessary, for 27 17 4
 A six-roomed ditto, with every comfort, for 32 15 0
 An eight-roomed house, in a superior manner, for 150 13 6
 A twelve-roomed do., completely and elegantly for 389 3 6
 With every article admirably illustrated.

Special estimates and designs will be furnished in any part of the Kingdom, free of charge, whenever required. Every article warranted to be of the soundest material and best workmanship, and all ORDERS are DELIVERED CARRIAGE FREE, REGARDLESS OF DISTANCE.

COBBETT and CO., Manufacturers and General House Furnishers, Deptford-bridge, London. Established 1802.

THE CONTINENTAL WINE COMPANY, BIRCHIN-LANE, CORNHILL.
 Are enabled by their connection with the principal wine-growers to supply every description of WINE of the finest qualities, at prices for cash far below the average, including their
 Alto Douro Ports, at 42s. per dozen.
 Genuine ditto, 34s. per dozen.
 Superior Pale or Gold Sherries, 30s. to 36s. per dozen.
 Orders, containing a remittance, will receive prompt attention.

SACRAMENTAL WINES.—ROTA TENT, 30s. to 36s. per dozen; Rich Lisbon and Malaga, 30s.; Pazaretta, 36s.; Constantia, White and Red, 36s. Also other Wines, &c., at extraordinary prices. Port, Sherry, Marsala, Madeira, suitable for dinner or desert, all at 30s. PER DOZEN.

the produce of vineyards at the Cape of Good Hope, where the vines of Portugal and Spain are now being carefully cultivated, and have escaped the disease.

HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT still allows these wines to pay only half duty, hence the low price of 30s. per dozen. Samples of any two qualities sent on receipt of Twelve Stamps.

THE "UNIVERSAL" BRANDY, 15s. per gallon, or 30s. per dozen, equal to Cognac.

W. and A. GILBEY, Wine Importers, 372, Oxford-street (Entrance in Berwick-street), London, W.

"That wine equal to any ever produced can be made at the Cape, all the world has acknowledged."—The Times, Nov. 8, 1856.

J. L. DENMAN respectfully calls the attention of Clergymen, Ministers and others, to his South African Tent, at 30s. per dozen, especially adapted for Sacramental purposes.

TWENTY SHILLINGS PER DOZEN.

DENMAN'S SOUTH AFRICAN PORT.

"Having tasted these Wines, we say to those who like Wine possessing richness without sweetness, dryness without acidity, and body without brandy, by all means give them a trial."—Vide Bell's Weekly Messenger, Jan. 17, 1857.

Bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

Terms cash.
 A Sample Bottle for Twenty-four Stamps.
 Country Orders must contain a remittance. Cheques to be crossed "Bank of London."

J. L. DENMAN, Wine and Spirit Importer, 65, Fenchurch-street, London.

Counting House entrance first door on the left up Railway-place.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, and BEDSTEADS.—WILLIAM S. RUTON'S NEW LIST of BEDS, BEDDING, and BEDSTEADS is now ready, and can be had Gratis.

The Quality of Beds, Mattresses, &c., of every description he is able to guarantee; they are made on the premises, in the presence of customers; their prices are in harmony with those which have tended to make his House Ironmongery Establishment the most extensive in the Kingdom.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Feather beds	from 1 5 0	to 8 0 0
Patent Rheoline beds	2 10 0	6 6 0
German spring mattresses	2 8 0	7 0 0
Horse-hair mattresses	0 16 0	5 0 0
Wool mattresses	0 7 6	4 9 0
Flock mattresses	0 6 0	0 18 0
Best Alva and cotton mattresses	0 6 6	0 19 0
Sheets	0 7 6	2 6 0
Blankets	0 3 0	1 4 0
Toilet quilts	0 4 0	1 7 6
Counterpanes	0 2 6	0 15 0
Portable folding bedsteads	0 12 6	4 15 0
Patent iron bedsteads, with dovetail joints	0 15 0	9 0 0
Ornamental brass ditto	2 10 0	20 0 0
Children's cots	0 15 0	5 0 0
Bed hangings, in every variety, per set	0 14 0	10 0 0

In these premises, formed of Eight Houses, is on show the most magnificent stock of GENERAL HOUSE IRONMONGERY, with Cutlery, Nickel Silver, Plated Goods, Baths, Brushes, Turnery, Clocks, Candelabra, Lamps, Gasaliers, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed Hangings, so arranged in Sixteen Large Show Rooms as to afford to parties furnishing facilities in the selection of goods that cannot be hoped for elsewhere.

Illustrated Catalogues sent (per post) free.
 39, Oxford-street, W.; 1, 1A, 2, and 3, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place, London.—Established 1830.

FIRE! THIEVES!! FIRE!!!—Second-hand FIREPROOF SAFES, wrought-iron doors, for strong rooms, or party walls, by the most eminent makers, at half the cost of new. Several of Milner's, Chubb's, Moore's, Mor-dan's, and John Tann's Safes for Sale. Warranted to be sound and perfect, and quite equal to new. Price of Safe, 30 inches height, 22 width, and 30 depth, 5l. 5s.
 Apply to C. H. GRIFFITHS, 191, Whitechapel-road, London, near Mile-end-gate.

PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1855.

METCALFE, BINGLEY, and Co.'s NEW Pattern and Penetrating Tooth Brushes, Penetrating unbleached Hair Brushes, Improved Flesh and Cloth Brushes, and genuine Smyrna Sponges; and every description of Brush, Comb, and Perfumery for the Toilet. The Tooth Brushes search thoroughly between the divisions of the Teeth, and clean them most effectually. The hairs never come loose. The Hair Brushes are made of genuine unbleached Russia Bristles, which do not soften like prepared hair. M., B., and Co. are sole makers of the Oatmeal and Camphor, and Orris Root Soaps, for winter and summer use; sold in tablets (bearing their names and address), at 6d. each; of Metcalfe's celebrated Alkaline Tooth Powder, 2s. per box; and of the New Bouquets—The Royal, The Exquisite, The Lovely, and The Freemasque—Sole Establishment, 180s and 131 Oxford-street, second and third doors west from Holles-street, London.

UNADULTERATED BREAD.—PURVIS'S WHITE and BROWN WELSH DIGESTIVE BREAD has been tested by some of the first Analytical Chemists of the day and pronounced to be PERFECTLY PURE FROM ALL ADULTERATION, and is strongly recommended by the most eminent physicians, especially to persons of weak digestion.

TESTIMONIALS.

12, Wellington-street, London-bridge, Oct. 5, 1855.

Dr. Lever begs to thank Mr. Purvis for the Bread he has sent him. In Dr. L.'s opinion it is the purest Bread he has tasted; he has placed it before many friends (some professional, some not), all agree in their verdict, "The best bread I have tasted."
 —J. C. W. Lever, M.D., Physician Accoucheur to Guy's Hospital.

18, Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

Sir,—I have carefully analysed a loaf of your Welsh Bread, and I find it to be remarkably pure and sweet, free from all foreign or deleterious admixtures, containing nothing but the best wheat flour and water, mixed with the usual proportions of common salt, free from alum, and fermented in such a way as to render it light and easily digestible.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., Professor of Chemistry, and Analytical Chemist to the Honourable Board of Customs.

W. PURVIS, 8, Walworth-road; 109, Blackfriars-road; and 10, High-street, Islington.

Families waited on daily.

INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

And all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, is insured by **DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.**

The truly wonderful powers of this remedy have called forth Testimonials from all ranks of society in all quarters of the world. The following have been received:—

IMPORTANT TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. W. J. Cooper, Surgeon, Medical Hall, Canterbury.

GENTLEMEN,—Having heard your wafers very highly spoken of by several persons who had taken them with decided benefit, I have recommended them in several cases of confirmed Asthma, and their good effects have been truly astonishing. I now recommend them in all obstinate cases.
 (Signed) W. J. COOPER.

CURE OF A FOURTEEN YEARS' ASTHMATIC COUGH.

I, Thomas Carter, Egremont, Cheshire, had an asthmatic cough for fourteen years; nothing ever gave me relief until I commenced taking DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS, three boxes of which have entirely cured me.

(Signed) THOMAS CARTER.

Witness, Mr. Geo. Howell, Chemist, Dale-street, Liverpool.

CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

Extract of a Letter from Messrs. Carey, Cocks, and Roper, Man of Room House.

A lady a few months ago told us she should never fear a consumptive cough again as long as she could get a box of Dr. Locock's Wafers, although the greater part of her family had died of consumption.

(Signed) CAREY, COCKS, and ROPER.

The particulars of many hundred cures may be had from every agent throughout the kingdom and on the Continent.

To SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS, they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and increase the power and flexibility of the voice. They have a most pleasant taste.

Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all medicine vendors. Also

DR. LOCOCK'S COSMETIC.

A delightfully fragrant preparation for improving and beautifying the Complexion; rendering the skin clear, soft, and transparent; removing all eruptions, freckles, sunburn, tan, pimples, and roughness; curing goat bites and the stings of insects. In the process of shaving, it allays all smarting, and renders the skin soft and smooth.

Sold in bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. each.

Beware of counterfeits. Observe the words "Dr. Locock's Cosmetic" on the Government stamp, outside the wrapper. Sold by all respectable chemists.

Nothing brings on Nervous Debility, Premature Old Age, and shortens Human Life, more than Diseases of the Chest. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCIPAL NOBILITY.

THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE IS

ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTERS, for Coughs, Asthma, Hoarseness, Indigestion, Palpitation of the Heart, Croup, Hooping Cough, Influenza, Chronic Strains, Bruises, Lumbago or Pains in the Back, Spinal and Rheumatic Affections, Diseases of the Chest, and Local Pains.

FROM THOUSANDS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

NERVOUS STOMACH CURED.

High-school, Loughborough, 23rd of 4th Month, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—Having received great benefit from your Roper's Plaster for nervous stomach complaint, I believe that Roper's Plaster is calculated, when thoroughly known, to supersede all other medicines for those disorders for which it is intended.

Truly yours, J. B. CAULFIELD, M.A.

RED-FAST FOUR MONTHS.

Mr. H. Maiden, of Bury, has great pleasure in handing of Messrs. Roper and Son a recommendation of Roper's Plaster, by Mr. William Dutton, Earl-street, Bury, for a severe inflammation of the lungs. He was bed-fast four months, and is quite certain his recovery is through the timely assistance of your valuable Roper's Plaster, which he purchased at my shop. You are at liberty to make use of this in any way you think proper, for the benefit of the public generally.

March 13, 1853.

PREPARED ONLY BY ROBERT ROPER AND SON, CHEMISTS, SHEFFIELD.

Full-size Plasters, 1s. 1½d.; and for Children, 9d. each; or direct by post on receipt of 1s. 4d. or 1s. each in postage stamps. Sold by most Patent Medicine Vendors in the United Kingdom.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS!—Be particular and ask for Roper's Plasters.

THE ECLECTIC REVIEW, for MAY, price 1s. 6d., post free, contains:—
 ART. 1. CORNELIUS AGRIPPA.
 2. RECENT ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.
 3. TWO YEARS AGO.
 4. CHRISTIANITY AND HINDUISM.
 5. "OLD HUMPHREY."
 6. EDINBURGH ESSAYS.
 QUARTERLY REVIEW OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.
 BRIEF NOTICES OF BOOKS.

WHAT HINDERS the GOSPEL? The Question Answered. See the HOMILIST for May, price 1s., post free.
 New Editions of the HOMILIST. Vol. I. price 4s. 6d. Vols. II. to V., each price 6s. 6d. cloth.
 London: Ward and Co., 27, Paternoster-row.

MR. MAURICE'S NEW WORK.
 This day is published, a Second Edition, in Crown 8vo., cloth, 10s. 6d.

THE GOSPEL of ST. JOHN: A Series of Discourses, By FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE, M.A., Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn.

Lately published by the same Author,
UNITY of the NEW TESTAMENT: being LECTURES on the GOSPELS of ST. MATTHEW, ST. MARK, and ST. LUKE, and the EPISTLES of ST. PAUL, ST. PETER, ST. JAMES, and ST. JUDE. In One Volume 8vo., cloth, 14s.
 Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

This day is published, a Second Edition, in Three Volumes Crown 8vo. cloth, 11. 11s. 6d.

TWO YEARS AGO. By the Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY, F.S.A., F.L.S., &c., Author of "Westward Ho!" &c.

Lately published, by the same Author,
THE HEROES: GREEK FAIRY TALES. 7s. 6d. GLAUCUS; or, WONDERS of the SHORE. Third Edition, 2s. 6d.

WESTWARD HO! Three vols. Second Edition. 11. 11s. 6d.

ALEXANDRIA and her SCHOOLS. 5s. PHAETHON; or, LOOSE THOUGHTS for LOOSE THINKERS. Second edition. 2s.
 Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

A LETTER to W. WHATELEY, Esq., Q.C., on Mr. Ainslie's temporary retirement from the Rev. E. Davies, in the case of Tidman v. Ainslie; with an account of the Principal Incidents subsequent to the "Award;" and the further proofs of the innocence of Mr. and Mrs. Davies: mediated occasioned by two letters, the one addressed to John Pearce, Esq., Barley, Hert, dated Nov. 8, 1856, signed, "Ebenzer Prout;" the other in reply to a Resolution passed at a meeting of the Friends of the London Missionary Society, held at Llanrhuddlad, Jan. 13, 1857. By the Rev. ROBERT AINSLIE.

WORKS BY THE REV. DR. JOHN YOUNG, M.A.

A New Edition, in post 8vo., price 7s. 6d. cloth.

THE CHRIST of HISTORY: An Argument grounded in the Facts of His Life on Earth. By the Rev. JOHN YOUNG, M.A., LL.D., formerly of Albion Chapel, Moorfields. The Second Edition.

"The argument is sustained with great dignity, and is recommended by its literary ability as well as by its intrinsic importance."—Athenaeum.

"We can safely declare the book to be a valuable addition to the literature which seeks to lay broadly the foundations of an intelligent Christian theology. The author is calm, serious, and candid; and writes as if his theme had relation to his own spiritual life, and as if he would fain bring it to bear on that of others."—Eclectic Review.

By the same Author, in post 8vo., price 7s. 6d. cloth.

THE MYSTERY; or, Evil and God.
 London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts.

Just published, price 1s.

A PROTEST AGAINST the CIRCULATION of the PAPAL LATIN VULGATE, and its VERSIONS, by the British and Foreign Bible Society. A Selection of Texts from De Sacy's French version of the Vulgate, contrasted with the same texts from French versions of the Original Scriptures. With Notes and Observations by Rev. J. D. HALES, A.M., Incumbent of St. John's Church, Richmond, Surrey, and C. E. STUART, A.M.

London: Wertheim and Macintosh, 24, Paternoster-row.

SEARCH THE SCRIPTURES.

Now Ready, in One Volume, 8vo., price 10s. 6d.

DICTIONARY of SCRIPTURE PARALLELS and REFERENCES:

Being an Index of the Texts of Scripture, Classified according to their Sense, under an Alphabetical List of the various subjects contained in the Bible; forming thus a Methodical Summary of the Principals, the Doctrines, the Precepts, and the Facts of Scripture; and comprising the most complete Collection of Parallels and References.

A Specimen Page, with the opinions of the Religious Press respecting this remarkable work, will be forwarded on application by letter, pre-paid.

London: Hamilton, Adams, and Co., 33, Paternoster-row.

PREACHING and PREACHING.—On the 1st of May will be published, price sixpence, or free by post for seven stamps, the First Part of "THE GREAT SERMONS of the GREAT PREACHERS; or, MASTERPIECES of PULPIT ELOQUENCE;" containing 48 pages, demy 8vo. The work will be devoted to the best Sermons of the Preachers of all ages and of all countries. Part I. will contain an Historical Sketch of the Greek and Latin Pulpit, together with Discourses by Tertullian, Cyprian, Athanasius, and Cyril of Jerusalem, with short Biographical Sketches of each. This volume will prove a valuable standard work for Sabbath reading in every family in the kingdom.

London: Ward and Lock, 158, Fleet-street.

PART XII., now ready, containing the Gospel of St. John, **DR. CAMPBELL'S EXPOSITORY POCKET BIBLE.**

As this valuable work is now rapidly approaching completion the publisher requests that parties who intend purchasing it in a Volume ready Bound, will favour him with their orders early, as the demand for it in this form will be larger than it is possible for some time to meet, and Subscribers, taking it in Numbers and Parts, should complete their sets without delay.
 Glasgow: W. R. M'Phun, Bible Emporium, 84, Argyle-street.

Ready this day, crown 8vo., 5s. cloth.
DR. LIVINGSTON: his LIFE and ADVENTURES in the INTERIOR of SOUTH AFRICA. By H. G. ADAMS. Illustrated with Portrait, Map, and Sixty Illustrations by Sargent, Harvey, Thomas, Wood, &c.
 London: Houlston and Wright, 65, Paternoster-row, and all Booksellers.

LORD BROUGHAM'S WORKS.

THE CRITICAL, HISTORICAL, and MISCELLANEOUS WORKS of HENRY LORD BROUGHAM, F.R.S. Now first collected under the direct care and superintendence of his Lordship. In ten post 8vo. vols., 5s. each, cloth.

1. Lives of Philosophers of the Time of George III.
 2. Lives of Men of Letters of the Time of George III.
 3. Historical Sketches of British Statesmen of the Time of George III. 2 vols.
 4. Historical Sketches of Foreign Statesmen of the Time of George III.
 5. Natural Theology; comprising an Introductory Dissertation of Natural Theology—Dialogues on Instinct—Researches on Fossil Osteology.
 6. Rhetorical and Literary Dissertations and Addresses.
 7. Historical and Political Dissertations.
 8. 10. Speeches on Social and Political Subjects, with Historical Introductions.
- London and Glasgow: Richard Griffin and Co.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.

5,000 Copies of a Medical Book for gratuitous circulation.

GEORGE THOMAS, Esq., having been effectually cured of a nervous debility, loss of memory, and dimness of sight, resulting from the early errors of youth, by following the instructions given in a Medical Work by a Physician, he considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will therefore send free, to any address, in a sealed envelope, on receipt of a directed envelope enclosing two stamps, to prepay postage, a copy of the medical work, containing every information required.

Address, G. Thomas, St. John's-lane, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

EPPE'S HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC WORDS.

New Edition, 8vo., 616 pages, 7s. 6d.

HOMOEOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. By Drs. PULTE and EPPE. The part on Accidents illustrated by woodcuts. Adapted to Families, Emigrants, and Travellers. A chest of medicines to accompany this copious work, 50s.

Dr. Eppe's Domestic Homoeopathy. 278 pages, 3s. 6d. A chest of medicines, 42s.

Dr. Kelly's Hand-book of Homoeopathy. 130 pages, 2s. A chest of medicines, 32s.

Drs. Williamson and Eppe's Diseases of Women. 124 pages, 2s. 6d. A chest of medicines, 35s.

Any of the above, free of carriage, on receipt of Post-office order, James Eppe, 170, Piccadilly; 1 and 2, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury; and 82, Old Broad-street, City.

CHURCH of the PILGRIM FATHERS, SOUTHWARK.

Being Imported by his Friends and Advisers, the UNDERSIGNED informs the Congregational Churches, and the Christian public generally, in England and America, that subsequently to February 23rd, 1856, he is IN NO WAY RESPONSIBLE for MONIES CONTRIBUTED toward the FUND for RAISING a MEMORIAL CHURCH in SOUTHWARK. The office of Treasurer having been irregularly superseded by the Minister and a minority of the Building Committee, as constituted originally, the Undersigned relinquished it, on November 17.

No authorised successor has been provided by the acting Committee, nor any recognised particulars given of the several sums known, incidentally, to have been paid.

BENJAMIN HANBURY, Sole Deacon.

16, Gloucester Villas, Loughborough-road, Brixton (formerly of Blackfriars-road), April 24, 1857.

BANK OF DEPOSIT, 3, FALM MALL EAST, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Parties desirous of Investing Money are requested to examine the Plan of the BANK OF DEPOSIT.

Prospectuses and Forms for opening accounts sent free on application.

PETER MORRISON, Managing Director.

THE GENERAL LIFE and FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Established 1837. Empowered by special Acts of Parliament, 62, KING WILLIAM-STREET, LONDON. Capital, 100,000.—The Directors give notice:—

1. That the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors will be held at Twelve o'clock precisely on SATURDAY the 16th day of May next, at the Office of the Company, 62 King William-street, in the city of London.

2. That at such meeting the proprietors who then hold ten or more shares, which they have possessed six calendar months, may attend and vote.

3. That three Directors, Thomas Challis, Esq., Alderman; William Hunter, Esq., Alderman; and Thomas Piper, Esq., and one Auditor, George Meek, Esq., retire, all of whom (excepting William Hunter, Esq., deceased), are eligible for re-appointment.

4. That any Proprietors duly qualified, who shall be desirous of becoming candidates for any of these situations, must give written notice of their intention, at the Office, to the Secretary, at least ten days previously to the time of such Meeting.

By order of the Directors,
 THOMAS PRICE, Secretary.

April 24, 1857.

THE INCOMPARABLE BUILDING SOCIETY

will commence at Seven o'clock the First Monday in May, 1857, at EXETER HALL, STRAND, when 3,000l. will be offered to the Members.

Shares and Prospectuses can be obtained of R. G. Peacock, Manager, 41, Lower Belgrave-place, Piccadilly, S.W.

EMBROIDERED CHRISTIAN NAMES.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS, with Christian Names embroidered by the Nuns of Pau, with the new Dietrich Needle. Price 1s. 6d.; by post, fourteen stamps; 5s. 9d. the half-dozen; by post, 6s. 3d.

FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY, 16, Oxford-street.

MUSLINS of the PAST SEASON.—The entire STOCK of the FRENCH MUSLIN COMPANY to be CLEARED OUT at ridiculous prices for such goods. Patterns free.—16, Oxford-street.

THOMAS TURNER, CABINET MAKER, UPHOLSTERER, and GENERAL FURNISHER, 42, Great James-street, Bedford-row, Holborn.

It being a well-known fact that GOOD FURNITURE, if obtained at all, is generally charged at an extravagant rate, the Proprietor of this Establishment continues to sell only goods of superior style and guaranteed quality at manufacturer's prices.

MAPPINS' "SHILLING" RAZOR, sold everywhere, warranted good by the Makers, MAPPIN BROTHERS, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield; and 67 and 68, King William-street, City, London, where the largest stock of Cutlery in the World is kept.

MAPPINS' SUPERIOR TABLE-KNIVES

maintain their unrivalled superiority—handles cannot possibly become loose; the blades are all of the very first quality, being their own Sheffield manufacture. Buyers supplied at their London Warehouse, 67 and 68, King William-street, City; and Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

MAPPINS' ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.

Messrs. MAPPINS' celebrated Manufactures in Electro-Plate, comprising Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Dish Covers, Spoons, and Forks, and all articles usually made in Silver, can now be obtained from their London Warehouse, No. 67, King William-street, City, where the largest stock in London may be seen.—Manufacture, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield. Catalogue, with prices, sent free on application.

DO you DOUBLE-UP your PERAMBULATORS?

If not, see T. TROTMAN'S PATENT FOLDING PERAMBULATOR, for Infants and Invalids. Perambulators and Promenaders of all kinds on view. Patent Carriage Works, High-street, Camden-town, N.W.

SIX PER CENT INTEREST.—DEBENTURES

bearing Six per Cent. Interest are now ready to be issued for sums of 20l. and upwards; interest payable half-yearly.

Life Assurance Treasury Incorporated, and Deposit, Discount, and Assurance Bank. The Earl of DEVON, Chairman.
 6, Cannon-street West (E.C.) G. H. LAW, Manager.

£10,000 READY to be ADVANCED,

in sums of 50l. and upwards, upon the Security of Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property.

Apply, between the hours of nine and five, to Mr. J. E. Tre-sidder, 37, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

HOWITT and CO'S 31s. LOO TABLES

are made of Solid Mahogany—3 ft. 6 in. diameter, 31s.; 3 ft. 9 in. ditto, 38s. 6d.; 4 feet ditto, 45s. Warranted sound workmanship and good material: superior to anything in the trade at the price. Walnut and Rosewood from 4 Guineas. A large stock always on show in their extensive Furnishing Galleries 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn, London.

TEETH and LONGEVITY.

By E. MILES and Son, Surgeon-Dentists. With Instructions on the Proper Adaptation of Sets of Teeth; importance of pure materials for the mouth; explanations as to their cost, relative durability, chemical action of the saliva, &c. Price 2s.

London: Ward and Co.; W. and F. G. Cash; and of the Authors, 15, Liverpool-street, Bishopsgate, London.

OLD GILT FRAMES made NEW in one

instant by merely touching the surface with SMITH'S GOLD REVIVER, 1s. 6d. per bottle. Electro-plating Silver, 1s.—Smith, 231, Strand, opposite Norfolk-street; City Depot, Deane's, London-bridge; Appleby, Soho Bazaar; Coleman, Pantheon; Aplin, 23, Lowther Arcade.

PLUMBES CELEBRATED ARROWROOT,

1s. 6d. per lb. The genuine and superior qualities of this article have long established it in public estimation. It is greatly preferred by the most eminent Physicians in London for Invalids, and as the best food for Infants. Directions accompanying each Packet, which bears the signature of A. S. PLUMBE, 3, ALIE-PLACE, GREAT ALIE-STREET, LONDON.

Retailed in London by Snow, Paternoster-row; Ford and Son, Islington; Morgan, Sloane-street; Williams, Moorgate-street; Medes, Camberwell; Weatherley, Peckham; Poulton, Hackney; and others.

IMMEDIATE CASH ADVANCES.—SUMS

from 10l. to 300l. ADVANCED on PERSONAL SECURITY, LEASES, &c., repayable within two years by weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments. And GOOD BILLS DISCOUNTED, charges moderate, and strict confidence observed. MINISTERS SPECIALLY TREATED WITH.

LONDON and PROVINCIAL LOAN COMPANY, Office, 60, Goswell-road, London. Open daily, from Nine till Six, thus avoiding inconvenience or publicity. Forms of application and prospectuses gratis on receipt of stamped envelope.

WILLIAM CARTER, Importer, Exporter,

and Stay-Bodice Manufacturer,

informs the Public his Stock is now complete.

See prices below.

LADIES AVOID TIGHT LACING, AND TRY WILLIAM CARTER'S

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Young Ladies' Elastic Coutil Bodices	3	6	7	0
Ladies' Coutil Bodices (to fasten in front)	3	11	10	6

Address, William Carter, 22, Ludgate-street, London. E.C.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.—E. HAYES

and CO., WATLING WORKS, have a VACANCY for Three or Four PUPILS. The above Firm was built and is conducted for the Training of Young Men for Mechanical Engineers. A part of each day is spent in studying the Theory.

For prospectuses and particulars apply to Edward Hayes and Co., Watling Works, Stony Stratford.

J. W. BENSON'S WATCHES.—Manufac-

tory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, London: established 1749. Before you buy a watch visit and inspect the magnificent display of Watches of every description, construction, and pattern at this manufactory, or send for the Illustrated Pamphlet, containing sketches, prices, and all the information requisite in the purchase of a watch, with the opinions of the "Morning Chronicle," "Post," "Herald," "Advertiser," "Globe," "Standard," "Sun," "Observer," and numerous other papers, bearing testimony to the beauty, finish, and excellency of these watches. Gold watches at 4l. 4s. to 100 guineas; silver watches at 2l. 2s. to 60 guineas each. A two years' warranty with each watch, and sent post paid to any part of England, Scotland, Ireland, or Wales, upon receipt of post-office or banker's order.—J. W. BENSON, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill.

BENNETT'S PRESENTATION

WATCHES.—65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

J. BENNETT has just completed a very choice selection of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES for PRESENTATION WATCHES.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.
Gold, 40 Guineas.	30 Guineas.	20 Guineas.
Silver, 20 "	15 "	10 "

Every Watch skillfully Examined, Timed, and its performance guaranteed.

Having been manufactured for the express purpose of Presentation, every Watch has received special attention, so that public bodies who desire to present a valuable and lasting memorial, will find an unfailing Timekeeper and an elegant work of art, at a very moderate price. Gold Chains to suit.

BENNETT'S WATCH MANUFACTORY, 65, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.

WHEN YOU ASK FOR
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH,
SEE THAT YOU GET IT.
as inferior kinds are often substituted.

VIDE: LEGE: CREPE:—SEE: READ: AND BELIEVE!
PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

The surprising efficacy of these PILLS in all derangements of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, is truly wonderful. They are especially recommended for Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, Indigestion, Spasms, Costiveness, Giddiness, Sick Head-ache, Heartburn, Disturbed Sleep, Palpitation of the Heart, Colic, Jaundice, Gout, Dropsy, Asthma, Ague, Biliousness, Female Complaints, Liver Complaints, Piles, Tic Doloré, Scurvy, Skin Eruptions, &c.

SEVENTEEN YEARS' SUFFERING CURED BY PAGE WOODCOCK'S WIND PILLS.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Hadwick, wife of Mr. Hadwick, Boot Maker, West-street, Alford, Lincolnshire, dated Oct. 4, 1846. To Mr. Page Woodcock.

Sir,—I feel it a duty I owe to suffering humanity to forward you my humble testimony to the wonderful effects of your celebrated Wind Pills. For seventeen years I was a sufferer from Wind and a complication of disorders, scarcely enjoying a day's health during the whole time. I had heard of your Pills, but with them, as with other patent Medicines, I was very sceptical, I never would have anything to do with them; but hearing so much about them at different times, I was induced to try, and in trying found so much benefit that I persevered with them, and I now enjoy the best of health, which I attribute to your Pills. Their health-restoring power is wonderful: I cannot with language set a value on them.

Mrs. HADWICK.

These Pills can be procured of any respectable Medicine Vendor, in Boxes at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or should any difficulty occur, enclose 14, 33, or 54 stamps (according to size), prepaid, to Page D. Woodcock, Lincoln, and they will be sent free to any part of the United Kingdom.

Sold in London at 95, Farringdon-street; 10, Bow Church-yard; 67, St. Paul's; 63 and 150, Oxford-street.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This excellent Family Pill is a medicine of long-tried efficacy for purifying the blood, so very essential for the foundation of good health, and correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will immediately regain its strength, a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys, will rapidly take place, and renewed health will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

PERSONS of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to headache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their timely use, and for elderly people, where an occasional aperient is required nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES, these Pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best Medicine that can be taken; and for Children of all ages they are unequalled.

Sold by all Medicine Vendors. Observe the name of THOMAS PROUT, 229, Strand, London, on the Government Stamp.

BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS.
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. per box.

This preparation is one of the benefits which the science of modern chemistry has conferred upon mankind; for during the first twenty years of the present century to speak of a cure for the Gout was considered a romance; but now, the efficacy and safety of this medicine is so fully demonstrated by unsolicited testimonials from persons in every rank of life, that public opinion proclaims BLAIR'S PILLS as one of the most important discoveries of the present age.

These Pills require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

Sold by Prout and Harsant, 229, Strand, London; and all Medicine Vendors.

DR. DE JONGH'S
LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL has now, in consequence of its marked superiority over every other variety, secured the entire confidence and almost universal preference of the most eminent Medical Practitioners as the most speedy and effectual remedy for CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATA, DIABETES, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, NEURALGIA, EPILEPSY, INFANTILE WASTING, GENERAL DEBILITY, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

its leading distinctive characteristics are:
COMPLETE PRESERVATION OF ACTIVE AND ESSENTIAL PRINCIPLES.
INVARIABLE PURITY AND UNIFORM STRENGTH.
ENTIRE FREEDOM FROM NAUSEOUS FLAVOUR AND AFTER TASTE.
RAPID CURATIVE EFFECTS AND CONSEQUENT ECONOMY.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS:—
A. B. GRANVILLE, ESQ., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.

"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious, but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to Oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. GRANVILLE has found THAT THIS PARTICULAR KIND PRODUCES THE DESIRED EFFECT IN A SHORTER TIME THAN OTHERS, AND THAT IT DOES NOT CAUSE THE NAUSEA AND INDIGESTION TOO OFTEN CONSEQUENT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE PALE NEWFOUNDLAND OILS. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. De Jongh's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil."

"THE LANCET."
"Dr. De Jongh gives the preference to the Light-Brown Oil over the Pale Oil, which contains scarcely any volatile fatty acid, a smaller quantity of iodine, phosphoric acid, and the elements of bile, and upon which ingredients the efficacy of Cod Liver Oil, no doubt, partly depends. Some of the deficiencies of the Pale Oil are attributable to the method of its preparation, and especially to its filtration through charcoal. IN THE PREFERENCE OF THE LIGHT-BROWN OVER THE PALE OIL WE FULLY CONCUR. We have carefully tested a specimen of Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. We find it to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of bile."

Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; and labelled with Dr. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE, by most respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEPOT.
ANSAR, HARFORD, & CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON (W.C.)
DR. DE JONGH'S SOLE BRITISH CONSIGNEES,
By whom the Oil is daily forwarded to all parts of the Metropolis.

TEETH.—Invention.—Mr. EDWARD A. JONES, Inventor and Manufacturer of the IMPROVED TEETH and SOFT GUM, which are fixed permanently; they do not change colour, and never wear out. A complete set, from 5s. per tooth, 5s.—129, Strand, next Waterloo-bridge, and 55, Connaught-terrace, Hyde-park.

No. 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE (REMOVED FROM No. 61).

TEETH.—By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Newly Invented and Patented Application of Chemically Prepared White and Gum-Coloured India Rubber, in the Construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. EPHRAIM MOSELY, Surgeon-Dentist, 9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, Grosvenor-square, Sole Inventor and Patentee.

A new, original, and invaluable invention, consisting in the adaptation, with the most absolute perfection and success, of CHEMICALLY PREPARED WHITE and GUM-COLOURED INDIA RUBBER, as a lining to the ordinary gold or bone frame. The extraordinary results of this application may be briefly noted in a few of their most prominent features. All sharp edges are avoided; no springs, wires, or fastenings are required; a greatly increased freedom of suction is supplied; a natural elasticity, hitherto wholly unattainable, and a fit, perfected with the most unerring accuracy is secured, while from the softness and flexibility of the agents employed, the greatest support is given to the adjoining teeth when loose, or rendered tender by the absorption of the gums. The acids of the mouth exert no agency on the chemically prepared INDIA RUBBER, and as it is a non-conductor, fluids of any temperature may, with thorough comfort, be imbibed and retained in the mouth, all unpleasantness of smell and taste being at the same time wholly provided against by the peculiar nature of its preparation. To be obtained only at

9, LOWER GROSVENOR-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, LONDON;

14, Gay-street, Bath; and 10, Eldon-square, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NEW DISCOVERY IN TEETH!

Consisting in the adaptation of INCORRODIBLE MINERAL TEETH and new composition gum, with absolute perfection, and success, without the use of springs or wires of any description, shaded so to resemble nature as to render detection, even by professional observers, impossible. Invaluable where the teeth have become loose through absorption or other causes.

This method does not require the extraction of roots or any painful operation, and is the only one capable of securing health and comfort and personal appearance, supplied at charges strictly moderate, so as to be within the reach of the most economical.

By the New and Painless System One Visit only is required of Country Patients. HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT have been awarded for the production of a PERFECTLY WHITE ENAMEL for Decayed Front Teeth, which entirely supersedes the use of any of the Amalgams now in use, consisting, as they do generally, of Quicksilver and other Metals, than which nothing can be more injurious to the Teeth and constitution generally.

The WHITE ENAMEL is a non-metallic preparation, and requires to be seen to be appreciated.

Only to be obtained of Messrs. GABRIEL, at their Establishments,

33—LUDGATE HILL—33 (Private Entrance Five Doors from the Old Bailey); and at 112, DUKE-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—Established 1804.
Consultation and every information Gratis.

SOUND AND WHITE TEETH are not only indispensable requisites to a pleasing exterior in both sexes, but they are peculiarly appreciated through life as highly conducive to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO, OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

prepared from Oriental Herbs, with unusual care, transmitted to this country at great expense, this unique compound will be found to eradicate all tartar and concretions, and impart a pearl-like whiteness to the enamelled surface, remove spots of incipient decay, render the gums firm and red, fix the teeth firmly in their sockets, and from its aromatic influence, impart sweetness and purity to the breath.—Price 2s. 6d. per box.

CAUTION.—The words "ROWLANDS' ODONTO" are on the Label, and "A Rowland and Sons, 20, Hatton Garden," on the Government Stamp affixed on each box.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

AN ORIENTAL BOTANICAL PREPARATION FOR IMPROVING AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION. It eradicates all Redness, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Freckles, Discolourations, and other cutaneous visitations. The radiant Bloom it imparts to the Cheek, and the softness and delicacy which it induces of the Hands and Arms, render it indispensable to every toilet.

*. The words "ROWLANDS' KALYDOR" are on the Wrapper, and "A Rowland and Sons," in red ink at foot.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.

Sold by them and by Chemists and Perfumers.

KNOW THYSELF.—Marie Couppelle continues to give her useful and interesting delineations of character, from an examination of the handwriting, in a style peculiarly her own, and never before attempted in this country. All persons desirous of knowing themselves, or the true character of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of their writing, stating the sex and age, and the fee of thirteen penny post stamps, to Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Oxford-street, London, and they will receive in a few days a full and minute detail of the talents, tastes, affections, virtues, failings, &c., of the writer, with many other things hitherto unsuspected. To prevent mistakes all applicants are requested to enclose an envelope directed to themselves. Miss Fletcher says, "You have described his character very accurately." I. Adams, Esq.: "Many thanks for your faithful portrait." W. Gibbs, Esq.: "My sister Fanny says it is quite correct." Miss Curtis: "I am most gratified with your faithful answers to my questions." All communications are confidential.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.? If so, use Miss Couppelle's Crinutrial, which has for many years been noted all over the world for its almost miraculous properties, and is the only remedy for restoring the hair that can be fully depended upon. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustachios, eyebrows, &c., in a few weeks, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curling, and beautifying the hair; checking greyness in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off, and restoring it in baldness, from whatever cause. Upwards of one hundred physicians recommend it in the nursery for producing a fine healthy head of hair, and averting baldness in after years.

Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers in the world. Price 2s., or will be sent post free on receipt of twenty-four penny stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, Oxford-street, London. Family bottles, price 6s. each, containing the quantity of five small ones. At home daily, except Sundays, from Eleven till Five. "Five Minutes' Advice on the Hair," Whiskers, &c., with numerous testimonials, indisputable facts, which the sceptical are invited to read, and a list of hundreds of agents in England, Ireland, and Scotland, sent post free for two penny stamps.

HAIR DYE.—COUPPELLE'S DYE is the only pure and efficient one extant; it changes the hair in three minutes to any required shade, from light auburn to a jet black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection, and will be found infinitely superior to the many disgraceful dyes now advertised, which smell horribly, stain the skin, burn the hair, and leave an unnatural tinge. Price 3s. 6d. of all chemists and perfumers, or sent free by post on receipt of fifty-two penny post stamps, by Miss Couppelle, 69, Castle-street, Newman-street, London.

HAIR DYE.—Exhibition Medal and Honourable Mention was awarded to E. F. LANGDALE, for his PREPARATIONS of the OXIDE of AMYL.

"To our minds, these are the most extraordinary productions of modern chemistry."—Illustrated London News, July 19, 1851. Post free, in cases, 3s. 9d. and 6s. 6d. The money returned if not satisfactory. Laboratory—72, Hatton-garden.

HAIR DESTROYER.—1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes superfluous hair from the face, neck, arms, and hands, without the slightest effect to the skin.—3s. 6d. per bottle; sent free by post in a blank wrapper for 50 stamps. "Hints on Dress," 1s.; free 12 stamps.

HAIR DYE.—BATCHELOR'S INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIAN, in the New York original packets, at R. HOVENDEN'S Warehouses, 57 and 58, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, and 5, Great Marlborough-street. Price 4s. 6d., 7s., and 14s., black or brown. CHURCHER'S TOILET CREAM, may be had as above, price 1s.

GREY HAIR RESTORED to its ORIGINAL COLOUR.—Neuralgia and Rheumatism cured by F. M. HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC COMBS, HAIR, and FLESH BRUSHES. They require no preparation, are always ready for use and cannot get out of order. Brushes 10s. and 15s. Combs, from 2s. 6d. to 20s.—Offices: 32, Basinghall-street, London. Illustrated Pamphlets, "Why Hair becomes Grey, and its Remedy," gratis, or by post for 4 stamps. Agents: Savory and Moore; Atkinson, 24, Old Bond-street; Godfrey and Cooke, Conduit-street; Hendrie, 12, Titchborne-street; Twinberrow, 2, Edward-street, Portman-square; Griffin, 181, Strand; Saunders, 315s, Winter, 205, and Kennedy, 166, Oxford-street; Ross, 119, Bishopsgate-street; Worn, 17, Dawson-street, and Birch, 1, Molesworth-street, Dublin. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers of repute.

RESTORATIVE for the HAIR.—Many a Gentleman whose head was rapidly losing its natural ornament, has, by the use of the OLDRIIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA, recovered his locks, and found them curling in more than their wonted luxuriance; and many an elegant woman who was dismayed at the diminution of her most valuable decoration, has, by applying this active restorative, imparted a salutary vigour to her tresses, which have again waved and wanted in exuberance and beauty.—3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s., per bottle.—No other price is genuine.—Oldridge's Balm, 13, Wellington-street North, Strand, London.

DEFECTIVE SIGHT and DEAFNESS. DEFECTIVE SIGHT RESTORED, from whatever cause arising, by means so simple yet efficacious that persons may enjoy distinct vision to an advanced age. Also, DEAFNESS and NOISES in the HEAD permanently and thoroughly cured at the EYE and EAR INSTITUTION.

Senior Physician.—P. MACDONNELL, M.D. Consulting Surgeon.—W. E. POPE, M.R.C.S.

The Guide to "Self Cure" free for Seven stamps. Not 2 patients in 1,000 have been passed as uncured, although many were sufferers for thirty-five years.

Consultation rooms for all ranks. Hours 10 till 4. All letters to be addressed to Wm. Hill, Esq., Secretary, Eye and Ear Institution, Alfred-place, Bedford-square, London.

The successful results of the last Half Century have proved beyond question, that

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL possesses peculiarly nourishing powers in the Growth, Restoration, and Improvement of the HUMAN HAIR. It prevents it from falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak Hair, cleanses it from Scurf and Dandruff, and makes it BEAUTIFULLY SOFT, PLIABLE, and GLOSSY. In the growth of the BEARD, WHISKERS, and MUSTACHIOS, it is unfailing in its stimulative operation. For CHILDREN it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a BEAUTIFUL HEAD of HAIR. In dressing the Hair nothing can equal its effect, rendering it so admirably soft that it will lie in any direction, and imparting a transcendent lustre. A small Pamphlet accompanies each bottle of ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, wherein important hints and advice will be found on the Culture of the Hair of Infancy, and on its preservation and beauty through the several stages of human life.—Price 3s. 6d. and 7s.; Family Bottles (equal to four small), 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

CAUTION.—On the Wrapper of each Bottle are the words "ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL," &c., in white letters on a lacework ground, and their signature, "A. ROWLAND and SONS," in red ink. Sold at 20, Hatton Garden, London; and by all chemists and perfumers.

RUPTURES.
BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—Church and State Gazette.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Ferguson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer,

Mr. WHITE, 228, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 8d. Postage, 1s. 6d.

Price of an Umbilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d.

Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c. The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE, VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price from 7s. 6d. to 10s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 228, Piccadilly, London.

